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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,224—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M., 1898.
B.M.I. BALLAARAT	4380	W. J. Nantes	12th Feb.
* CARTHAGE	5297	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briasco	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5297	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7658	W. B. Andrews	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April
B.M.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	16th "
B.M.I. CARTHAGE	5297	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
B.M.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briasco	7th May.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	14th "
B.M.I. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson	21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7658	W. B. Andrews	4th June.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	11th "
B.M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	18th "

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,146	1st March 1898.
IMPERATRIX	W. Rassovich	4,261	1st April 1898.

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AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzi	3,630	12th March 1898

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LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.
SYDNEY	4,522	Aubert	16th March 1898
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,669	Ducfateau	10th Feb. 1898.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA" 1,192 tons, on the 10th Feb., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 24th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 7th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MERKARA," 3,009 tons, on or about 10th Feb., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR MOZAMBIQUE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 15th Feb., 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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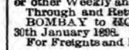

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30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
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" " 5 ozs	0 10	6 0
" " 2½ ozs	0 6	4 4

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" " 12 ozs	1 6	15 0
" " 6 ozs	0 10	6 0
" " 3 ozs	0 6	4 4

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J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1898, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT against PLAGUE. Women and Children can be inoculated by Lady Doctors at the Jaffer Sulleman's Dispensary, opp site the School of Art, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, 8 to 9 a. m.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.
Public Health Department, 5th February, 1898.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS.

TO LET.—THE GROUND FLOOR of the above Buildings, which will shortly be completed, suitable for Banks, Mercantile Offices, &c. The Buildings are fitted with the latest improvements. All particulars may be obtained from D McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Oriental Life Assurance Company, Albert Building, Bombay.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS Co., LTD.
ધી નવિઝ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીયા પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3 Tammrind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd February, 1898, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1897.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1897-98 and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Boad of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું°,
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th February, 1898.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 23rd February, 1898, both days inclusive.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. As.
Lives of twelve Bad Men, original studies of eminent scoundrels by various hands; edited by Thos. Secombe	4 8
Alfred Lord Tennyson, a study of his life and work, by Annur Waugh (illus.)	4 8
Romantic India, translated from the French of Andre Chevrillon, by Mr. Marchant	7 8
The Private Life of the Queen, by one of Her Majesty's servants (illus.)	2 0
Leaves from the book of a Commercial Traveller by the "Whistling Commercial" (5th edition), sold by thousands in England, America and Australia to the "Commercial Public"	2 0
The Art and Life and the building and decoration of cities, a series of lectures by members of the Art and Crafts Exhibition Society at the 5th Exhibition	4 0
Letters, Sentences, and Maxims, by Lord Chesterfield	1 2
Ethics of Citizenship, by John Maccunn, M.A	1 14
On the Choice of books, by Thos. Carlyle	1 2
The Shareholders, Directors, and Voluntary Liquidator's Legal Companion, a Manual of every-day law and practice for Solicitors, Liquidators of Companies, &c., by F. B. Palmer (7th edition)	2 8
The Five Talents of Woman, by the author of "How to be Happy though Married" (5th edition)	2 10
Recipes for the Million, a handy book for the household A far better book than "Inquire Within"	2 10
The Threshold of Manhood, a Young Man's words to Young Men, by W. J. Dawson, containing Chapters on a Young Man's difficulties in life, What it is that edures, &c.	2 10
The Art of Conversing or Dialogues of the Day, the best book of conversation ever published by the author of "Manners and rules of good Society"	1 14
Wise, Witty, and Tender sayings in prose and verse selected from the Works of Geo. Eliot (10th edition) "a good book of reference	2 10
Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson, an historical biography based on letters and other documents in the Morrison Collection, by J. C. Jeaffreson	4 8
Political Pamphlets selected and arranged, by A. F. Pollard with Introduction	4 8
The Platitudes of a Pessimist, by the author of "Life of a Prig"	4 8
Some old love Stories, chapters on the love of Carlyle and his wife, &c., by T. P. O'Connor.	3 12
A Manual of Medicine and Hygiene for India, by Sir Wm. Moore, K.C.I.E.	10 8
A History of Our Own Times from 1880 to the Diamond Jubilee, by Justin McCarthy, M.P.	9 0
A History of the United States Navy from 1775 to 1893, by E. S. Maclay, A. M., 2 Vols. (fully illus.)	22 8
Machiavelli, by the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P.	2 8
In the days of Good Queen Bess, The Narrative of Sir Adrian Trafford, Kt., edited by R. H. Cane	2 10
The Revolutionary tendencies of the age, their cause and their ultimate aim	4 8
Napoleon by T. P. O'Connor	5 10
The Principles of Chess in theory and practice by James Mason	2 8

D. B. TARAPOREWALA, SONS & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.
ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Drapery Dept., Hummum St., Fort,
BOMBAY.
A SALE OF OVER-SEASON GOODS AND REMNANTS,
[REMINGTON HAND AND
FOOT SEWING MACHINES, TOYS, DOLLS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c.,
will commence THURSDAY, 10th FEBRUARY.
Doors open at 9 A. M.

FOR SALE IN RANGOON.

A SPLENDID FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, 400 by 115 feet, situated in the business centre, corner of Merchant Street part facing Fytch Square, suitable for Hotel, Bank or Business Premises, in close proximity to the Wharves and Railway Station, Post and Telegraph Offices.
Offers will be received for whole or part by Revd. E. Luce, Clergy House, Rangoon.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.
One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
1 large semi-grand pianaforte by Soundy and Co., excellent tune, suitable for a school or saloon.
1 cottage piano by Ralph Allison, London.
1 planette by Munt Bros.
1 Remington type-writer.
1 double barrel breach-loading 12 bore gun, by W. Richard.
household furniture, consisting of drawing-room, dressing and wa-hhand tables, sofas, chairs, wardrobes, &c.
By order of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co. and on account and at the risk of Morarjee Govindjee—
561 R H J D 23-33—2 cases half wool shawls.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Elisha Ezekiel shamoon, ex s.s. Medusa—
O S S 103 8391-22—2 cases 300 ozs. Turki saps.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong light dog-cart.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
3 new ladies' and gent's bicycles complete.
2 new gent's pneumatic bicycles complete.
The property of S. OSBORNE, Esq.—
1 English-made vis-a-vis, lined real morocco, with lamps, nearly new, with a handsome bay Arab horse, going in harness and saddle, with a set of English harness.
The property of the French Consul—
1 neat dog-cart with bay horse and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF ARGAND LAMPS, WALL SHADES, SOFAS AND MARBLE TABLES.

On THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Ambawady, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, by order of the mortgagee, Cullianjee Damodar, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Damoderdas Sounderdas :—
13 sofas
1 Tucker's argand lamp of 9 lights
6 " " " of 3 "
1 " " " of 8 "
5 " " " of 2 "
1 " " " of 4 "
1 " " " of 9 "
17 wall shades of 2 candle power.
6 marble tables (1 big round and 5 square).
2 small marble tables.
The property will be on view two days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, above the office of Mr. E. W. Flower, House Agent, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, glassware, and crockery, fancy table ornamente, China and Japanese vases, carpets, windproof lamps, etc., the property of C. HEINIGER, Esq.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Hope Hall," Mazagon, at the foot of Handcock bridge, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome piano, full size French billiard table, nearly new, by Lazarus of Calcutta, with patent marker, cues, lamp, etc., with table ornaments, handsome pictures, windproof lamps, by Hinks and Bitmar, Brussels' and Persian carpets, etc., the property of A. F. SOUNDY, Esq., changing residence.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 7th February, 1898.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CYCLES ! CYCLES !! CYCLES !!!
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CYCLISTS.

The following cycles will be put up for sale by Public Auction, and one at a time to suit the conveniences of the various buyers by the undersigned auctioneers, at their Sale Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., and Sale to commence at 3 p. m. :—

The Elston Cycles.

4 Gent's Safety with 1 1-2 cushion tyres.
1 Lady's do. do.

The Peerless Cycles.

2 Gent's and 2 Lady's Safety with 1 1-4 and 1 1-2 cushion tyres.

The Regene D'or Cycles.

6 Gent's and 2 Lady's Safety with Scott's Standard pneumatic tyres.
Now on view.

SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 9th, inst., at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms the following :—
25 cases gin.
10 " rum.
25 " brandy.
20 " claret.
10 " American Solera and Special Whisky.
One lot ullaged champagne, sherry, port, madeira, burgandy, claret, wines, sparkling moselle, etc.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms 21, Meadows Street, the following :—
1 case cycles.
1 " 32 dozen genuine The Vita' razors.
1 " 20 dozen antiseptic tablets.
1 " 50 bottles liquor Haspall.
1 " 6 gross artificial diamond rings.
1 " 15 gross tin waiters.
10 " gilt mouldings.
1 " fancy envelopes.
Property of a deceased gentleman, consisting of cupboards, bed-steads, chairs, tables, etc.

SALE OF PINOPHENOL CARBOLIC ACID AND CRESOL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following :—
450 drums Fletcher's phenol purifier.
200 drums ea 1 gallon.
200 drums ea 2 gallons.
50 drums ea 5 gallons.
100 bottles ea 20 oz. Fletcher's pinophenol.
100 drums ea 5 gallons Fletcher's carbolic acid 98 per cent.
100 drums ea 5 gallons cresol.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th February, 1898. Auctioneers.

NOW READY.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacturer commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in his volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while he rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO MODH BANIAS.

THOSE Modh Banias gentlemen who desire to put up in the suburbs, will be provided with Huts ready made, suitable for residence, well prepared and roofed, with cooking huts attached.
Arrangements will be made with the Plague Committee for Passes (for removal).
This place is situated in the Pahadi village of Seth Chabildas Laloobhoy near Goregaum Station. Those gentlemen who desire to go there will receive permits at Desai Devkaraa Nanjee's Office in Fort, Green Street.

DEVKARAN NANJEE.
Bombay, February , 1898.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

THE above SHOW will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 23rd and 24th February.
Prospectuses and all information may be obtained from the Undersigned on application.

A. J. PEILE, R. A.,
Honorary Secretary.
R. A. WILLIS,
Honorary Treasurer.
Apollo Bunder, Sirdar's Mansion.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) only is needed.
Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledge by the Undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowment Fund.
Bombay Club, December, 1897.

NOTICE.
THE SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AT NASIK ROAD.

THE Undersigned will gratefully acknowledge DONATIONS towards the ERECTION of 4 more COTTAGES (for EUROPEANS) which are greatly needed at the above Institution. A copy of the latest Report will be sent on application.

H. M. PHIPSON, Hon. Sec.,
Nasik Sanitarium.
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS, HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES : London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230
NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.
LOCAL BOARD :—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th July, 1897.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

CH. HENRIOT,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 20,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND,
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. NAPIER JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
EWEN CAMERON. JOHN WALTER. } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,350,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY :
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000
HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
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SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
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AT MODERATE RATES.

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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
2	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	23	12 13 6
3	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 9
3	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
4	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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At the
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OMBAY BANK ANC STOCK LIST

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.]	1,260
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Commercial & Ld., Mgc.....	{ 10,000 / 15,000	100	{ 100 / 75	10 p.c.	125
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	97
Chartar Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£24¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporating	80,000	£12½	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India.....	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

					Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	900		Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	100	all			490
Anglo-Indian urungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	1,345	...	00		Nil	40
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	618	1,000	1,000		80	1,001
Bombay Unit ed	671	60	all		9 per ct.	
ombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ..	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		700
Bombay Na tional Manfg. Co., Ld.....	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30		580
Britannia Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...		800
Central India...	1,000	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.5		675
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	300	dvd Rs.70		1,610
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		755
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	1,000	dvd Rs.50		970
Dhanraj Mills	800	600	100	9 pr ct.		125
Gokuldas Land & Mills	4,000	700	600	25		700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	...	dvd Rs.12		525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20		925
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15		490
Indian Manfg..	90	1,000	1,000	50		1,010
Indo - China Manufactur ing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20		855
Jaffer Alli....	500	500	500	dvd Rs.20		320
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.74		217½
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20		750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20		575
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30		835
Khanesm Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil		950
Khatao Mac kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25		675
Leopold	3,300	100	103	dvd Rs.10		230
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30		675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,000
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100		3,350
Manaksmoo..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil		460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.		...
Manockjee Petit	4 08	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70		2,325
Mazagon	5 .0	250	250	dvd Rs. 5		110
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75		2075
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dv Rs.15		220
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil		par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil		525
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20		375
Oriental.....	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs.30		320
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10		1,360
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35		805
Ripon Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20		1,010
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5		860
Shoiapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80		2025
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs60		775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15		205
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½		350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,390	250	250	Rs.50		280
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25		310
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvt.Rs.15		695
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15		500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.....	500	1,000	1,000	50		515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20		500
Vembakier Lukhmidhunker C	800	500	300	dvd Rs40		410xd
Mill Co. Ld...	550	1,000	1,000	Nil		800nom.
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		665
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15		425
Wadia Mills ..	1,500	1,500	1,000	...		

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,035
Bellary.....	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld.	550	250	250	2..	...
Bombay Cotton Broula Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.....	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Cuttack	500	1,880	1,000	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg....	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
ort Co.	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sahapathy ..	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	350xd
Hingol Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khanagum ...	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahavir Press Co., Ld.....	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ..	330	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	900	125	125	dvd Rs 4	85
Mofussil Co. ...	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	325
Munmar M	250	a	a	15	205
New Empire	500	500	00	dvd Rs45	525
New Indian ...	125	00	125	dvd 16½	142½
Prince of Wales.	130	600	0	20	400xd
abapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	385
Sassoon.....	300	500	500	26	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	400
Sorab Woollen Mills	2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
urat Cir Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
olkurt.....		000	10	dvd Rs6	1,080

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	10	dvd Rs15	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile ...	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burmas Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,200
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	57
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill.....	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mill's	1,000	500	500	5-pr. ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.....	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kamu & Co....	4,000	200	175	21	348
Kurrachee Landing	500	400	300	30	188
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	145
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,500	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	142
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	71
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	455xd
Soondy & Co..	1,000	100	100	5	494
Treasiter & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,035
Thacker & Co..	1,500	100	100	...	147
Telephone Co....	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	2

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-6
China Leaf	,,	24-4
Pekin, bar Gold, old.....	,,	24-5
Do. do., new	,,	24-3
Australian, bar Gold 100	,,	24-6
Bombay bar Gold.....	,,	24-5
Sovereigns	,,	15-3
Do. Dragons	,,	15-2
Bar Silver 17	,,	72-8
Do. 17½	,,	72-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 5h. 56m. High water, 11-44m. Low water, 5-56m., 5-58s.
Election of Municipal Councillors by Justices of the Peace, Corporation Hall, 4 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Thespian Club performance, "The Magistrate," 9-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Naseri and Tokio entered the dock on Saturday.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The First Criminal Sessions of the High Court were formally dissolved on Saturday last.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, and Bahrein, per extra s. s. Chanda, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to morrow.

MILITARY INSPECTION.—Brigadier-General F. Ventris takes the annual inspection of the 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, at 7-15, this morning, in drill order, on the Regimental parade-ground at Colaba.

DISINFECTION OF HOUSES.—It is stated that the Parsee Punchayet are contemplating the adoption of measures for disinfecting the houses of poor Parsis with chlorine gas, and for providing them with bleaching powder, free of charge.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.—The fourth Ladies invitation moonlight run of the season will take place this evening. Meet Esplanade Bandstand 8-45 p.m., and Wilson College 9-15 p.m. The run will be to Mahim Woods.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Lieut.-Colonel Thatcher and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Malinadaine, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March.....The Washington Post.....Souss.
Overture .....La Sirene.....Auber.
Selection.....The Gondoliers.....Sullivan.
Valse .....Casino Tanze.....Gung'l.
Fantasia .....A Pastoral Scene.....Rume.
Polka.....Glockenen.....Budick.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATALLY GRAZED BY A CART WHEEL.—An inquiry was held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the Sonapore burning-ground, on view of the body of Dewoo Naikoo, a Hindu labourer, aged thirty-five years. About 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 11th ultimo, the deceased, together with other labourers, was pushing a hand-truck laden with rails from a shed to a warehouse in the Prince's Dock, when the wheel of a labour-truck, which happened to pass by the deceased, accidentally grazed the heel of the deceased's right foot, inflicting a small wound. Dewoo was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the injured foot was dressed and he went to his house in Khetwady, 5th Street. About three days ago symptoms of tetanus set in, and the disease proved fatal yesterday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

WEATHER AT SEA.—The Wilson Line s. s. Tokio, Commander Jones, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Hull, encountered strong headwind and high sea in the Mediterranean, ramping and straining heavily, shipping up quantities of water fore and aft, and constant heavy rain, which continued for three days. On the 15th January the weather moderated and light wind was experienced. On the 24th January, again in the Red Sea, she met strong head-wind and fresh gale up to the evening of the 26th, when more moderate weather was experienced. On the 30th, midnight, strong high sea and fresh gale was experienced, and then fine weather and light wind till arrival in port. She was expected here on Wednesday, the 2nd instant, but on account of the bad weather was two days behind the expected time.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Mahomedan cemetery, touching the death of Ebrahim Elias, aged three years, son of a kalassi, who has gone on a voyage, on the morning of the 23rd ultimo. The deceased picked up a match-box which had been left on the fireplace, and was playing with it, when one of the matches got ignited and set fire to his pyran. The deceased screamed out, and a neighbour rushed into the room and pulled off the burning garment and extinguished the flames, but before the deceased's right arm was extensively burnt. The boy was treated at home by his grandmother, with whom he resided, at Tandel Street, but the household remedies did him no good. On Friday night the boy had convulsions, and on the following morning he died. A verdict of death from burns was recorded.

RATANSI MULJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of January last the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 1,975, among whom the number of new admissions was 289, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
Bhattias	21	2	4	27
Vanias	53	12	12	80
Brahmins	42	11	10	63
Lohanas	8	1	...	9
Other castes	77	14	19	110
Total.....	204	40	45	289

The average daily attendance was 63.

THE PARSI FEVER HOSPITAL.—Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw Adeuwalla, C.I.E., has forwarded the sum of Rs. 2,000 to the Trustees of the Parsi Charitable Funds, with a request that out of this amount Rs. 2,000 may be used for the treatment of patients in the Parsi Hospital, and the remaining Rs. 1,000 may be utilized in disinfecting the houses of poor Parsis. This is another instance of the charitable nature of Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw Adeuwalla, who has frequently aided poor people suffering in the present juncture. The generous old lady, Bai Dinshaw Nusserwanji Petit, has sent Rs. 1,000 to the Trustees with the object of helping the patients in the Parsi Hospital. Mr. Shapoorjee Burjorjee Bharrucha, a generous-hearted member of the Parsi community, has promised to contribute Rs. 500 a month for six months towards the current expenses of the hospital. Last year the same gentleman bore a portion of the maintenance cost by subscribing Rs. 500 every month.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE MILK SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED.—The establishment started by Mrs. K. M. Shroff, wife of the energetic secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, supplies a long felt want in this city. The increasing patronage accorded to the concern has induced the enterprising lady to transform it into a joint stock company, under the name of the Diamond Jubilee Milk Supply Company, Ltd.; and it is a satisfaction to notice that the quality of the article supplied is being more and more widely appreciated. During the last month the company sold 27,043 seers of milk, of which 7,901 seers were supplied to the different plague hospitals, exclusive of 2,493 seers purchased by Dr. Bahadurji's Parsee Fever Hospital, while the large quantity of 16,573 seers was sold to the general public, of whom 340 persons have become registered customers. In according their patronage to Mrs. Shroff, the Plague Committee complimented her with the remark that the milk supplied by a gowlee contractor last year was found to contain 30 per cent. of water. The auspicious commencement of the business of the enterprise from the disinterested zeal of Mrs. Shroff are being fairly realised in the practical working of the establishment.

THEFT IN A PRINTING OFFICE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Montague charged Bhicoo Gowra and Bapu Jairam, folder and delivery peon, respectively, of the *Times of India* Press, with stealing four copies of the *Times of India* weekly edition, of the collective value of Rs. 1. It appeared from the evidence of Hasan Alikhan, havildar of the press, that, on Saturday morning, at about 1-30 a.m., the first accused was engaged on the work of folding papers. Subsequently on receiving certain information from a watchman witness called Bhicoo and inquired if he had stolen four copies of the weekly summary. He denied all knowledge of the matter, but getting a hint from what he stated witness questioned Bapoo, the second accused. He, too, first pleaded ignorance, but afterwards admitted having received them from the first accused, and produced them from another room. The first accused stated in his defence that he had given the four copies of the summary to the second accused to take care of them. These were excess copies, which it was his duty to hand over to the muccadam and not to the havildar. The second accused said that he had merely picked them up and put them on a shelf. The magistrate sentenced both the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULTING HIS MOTHER—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Meyers charged Meherali Mahomed, a Mahomedan hawker, residing at Chinch Bunder Road, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his mother, Coovebai, by giving her a black eye and knocking out two of her teeth with his clenched fist. It appears that, on the 28th ultimo, the complainant went to work in the graveyard at Tandel Street, where the accused followed her and demanded from her some money. On the complainant refusing to comply with the demand, the accused struck her on the face with his clenched fist, causing a black-eye. He delivered her another blow on the mouth, knocking out two of her teeth. The mother fell down, and the accused absconded. A report was made to the police and the injured woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital, while her son, the assailant, was arrested the same evening by the police. The mother in her evidence admitted that her teeth were decayed. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that the conduct of the accused was unnatural and unmanly. He was fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment. The court directed the whole amount of the fine, if recovered, to be given to the complainant as a compensation.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Friday, says :—Mr. Govindrao Sukharam Deshmukh, B.A., of Thana, has been appointed tutor to the heir-apparent of the Raja of Kurundwar, in the Native State of Kolhapur, from the 1st instant, under the Political Agency of the Southern Maratha Country.—It is stated that Mr. Shivram Gungadhar Mandlik, B.A., LL.B., acting Mamlatdar of Kelvi Mahim, is to be appointed Chitnis to the Collector of Thana, when Mr. Vaman Eshvant Raje, the permanent incumbent, succeeds the Mamlatdar of Moorbad, in the Thana District, with the first-class magisterial allowance of Rs. 40 in April next.—Dr. F. A. Moos, acting Civil Surgeon of Thana, has informed the residents of the town that he will inoculate persons who are desirous of getting themselves inoculated with Prof. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph, in the Municipal Hall, during office hours daily.—The new buildings of the Bombay Lunatic Asylum at Nawapada, near Thana, are given in charge of Government by the Public Works Department, which will be occupied by the clerks of the Government Secretariat temporarily, on account of the spread of bubonic plague in Bombay.—By order of Government a suitable site is being selected by the Mamlatdars of Thana and Kalyan at Mumra station on the G. I. P. Railway line to erect temporary sheds there for the prisoners of the Bombay jails, owing to the prevalence of the bubonic fever at Bombay.—An interesting case was tried by the first-class Special Magistrate of Thana, yesterday, in which a Maratha office peon, named Laxmanrao, belonging to the District Judge, was charged with having beaten Mrs. Nunes, a daughter of Mr. D. Pimenta, of Charai, with a walking stick, a few days ago. The court was crowded by Native Christians to hear the case. Rao Bahadur Daji Govind Gupte, the Special Magistrate, having heard all the evidence in the case, reserved his decision to Monday. Mr. Sajba Eshvant Rajadhyaksha, B. A., LL. B., pleader of the District Court of Thana, appeared for the prosecution.—In a marriage procession of Mahars, of the village of Agasne, in Moorbad Taluka, of the Thana Collecorate, in January, a quarrel took place, when several processionists set upon the bride-groom with their sticks and killed him on the spot. The accused are now being tried before Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tyabji, I. C. S., Acting Sessions Judge of the District, and a special jury, at Thana.—Thana has up to now been kept quite free from any contagion of plague, owing to the strenuous efforts of the Civil Surgeon and the local Municipality.—As now the Government have consented to the use of the Lunatic Asylum buildings by the Bombay people, arrangements should be made to disallow any cases of contamination of these men within the Municipal limits of Thana.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Friday, says :—A fire broke out, yesterday evening, at the Saranpur Gate in a mill owned by Mr. Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai Shett, commonly called the "Gagra Mill." The fire continued for nearly four hours, and caused a damage of nearly three lakhs of rupees. It is said that the mill is insured. It is now known by the name of "The Purshotam Spinning and Weaving Mills."—Two memorials were adopted and forwarded by the members of the Ahmedabad Law Association to H. E. the Viceroy-in-Council on the subject of the "Law of Sedition" and the amendments of the Criminal Procedure Code." The meeting of the members of the Bar was therefore held at the bungalow of Mr. M. P. Mody, barrister-at-law, for the purpose discussing the merits of the bills now before H. E. the Viceroy-in Council. After some alterations and amendments the memorials were finally adopted by the Bar.—Keshvlal Khusal and others, the Shettias of the Modh caste, who were convicted by the City Magistrate and fined Rs. 51 each for defaming one Bai Girja of the same caste by ex-communicating her from the caste, have since appealed to Mr. Fry, the Sessions Judge. The appeal was heard on Wednesday last, when it was argued on behalf of the accused by Mr. L. M. Wadia, barrister-at-law, and on behalf of the prosecution by Mr. T. T. Majmudar, barrister-at-law. The court held the accused not guilty on the ground, firstly that the accused had a right to ex-communicate a person of their own caste, being its headmen, and secondly, that they did exercise those rights in good faith and for the good of their caste.—A singular case of forging currency notes of the Government of India was brought before the City Magistrate at the instance of the city police inspector. The accused, Nemchand, Ramanand, and Popat, were charged with forgery and cheating, and several other cognate offences. The evidence for the prosecution was led by Mr. K. N. Wadia, the Government prosecutor, which showed that the accused were getting Government currency notes from the people on the pretence of doubling the number of notes given. In the present case a ten-rupee note was handed to the accused by the complainant, which was photographed by accused No. 2 and handed to the complainant. It is said that in some instances the notes were said to be burnt to ashes owing to the chemical process they had undergone. After recording the evidence for the prosecution the magistrate formally committed the accused to take their trial at the Court of Sessions, Accused Nos. 2 and 3 were subsequently released on bail by the Sessions Judge on the application presented by Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, solicitor, of Bombay. The accused were represented by Mr. Vrajrai S. Desai, Mr. Gopairao Tendal, and Mr. Gopalrao Dabholkar in the Lower Court.

THE BRUTAL MURDER AT UPPER DUNCAN ROAD.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, on Saturday afternoon, at the morgue, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Pedimma, a Hindu sweeper, aged about forty years, who was alleged to have been murdered by one Buchoo Mysoo, a shoemaker, in her room, in Shivlal Motilal's Chawl, at Upper Duncan Road, on the evening of Wednesday, the 2nd instant. Superintendent Nolan and Inspector Sheehy were present at the inquiry and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. The accused was also brought from the jail in police custody and placed before the coroner during the time the inquiry lasted. The sheathed knife with which the accused was said to have committed the deed was produced for identification. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, deposed that on hearing of the deed at instant the body of the deceased was pointed out to him by Inspector Sheehy at the morgue, where he subsequently made an autopsy of the body. There was an incised wound, extending from under the right ear below the lower jaw, across the front of the neck to below the left ear, dividing the skin muscles and large blood vessels on both sides of the neck. The trachea was also divided. The wound was so deep that it exposed the front of the cervical vertibra, the head being nearly severed from the body. Another punctured wound, about one inch and a-half long, divided the cartelege of the second rib on the right side of the chest, about an inch from the chest bone, wounding the lung. Another incised wound, about two inches long, passed through the abdominal wall on the right side and about two inches from the navel, opening into the abdominal cavity. The intestines were not wounded. An incised wound nearly severed the four fingers of the left hand at the juncture with the palm. There was also an incised wound about half-an-inch long between the thumb and index finger of the right hand. There were no other external marks of violence. All the internal organs were healthy. From the "post mortem" appearances, the witness was of opinion that the death was due to hæmorrhage from the wound of the neck. The knife now produced could have inflicted the injuries described.

Several witnesses who were in the chawl at the time of the murder were examined by the coroner. Their evidence went to show that the accused fastened the room from inside and immediately after wards they heard the deceased scream "I am murdered! I am murdered!" They knocked at the door, but the man refused to open it until the arrival of the police. When the latter came upon the scene he opened the door and came out of the room with a knife stained with fresh blood, threatening to stab all who attempted to seize him. The coroner also recorded the evidence of a blacksmith, to prove that on the 30th ultimo, accused took to the shop of the witness a knife and a hatchet and had them sharpened by him. Witness identified the knife produced as the one sharpened by him on that day at the accused's request. The police evidence proved the manner in which the accused surrendered at the Police Chowky as well as the way in which he left the room in which he had committed the deed.

The accused then made a long statement, making a clean breast of the crime committed by him.

The coroner, having briefly summed up the evidence, the jury unanimously brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the accused, who was then committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

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THE GANESHKHIND MURDERS.

THE SUMMING UP.

THE following is the summing up to the jury of the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe :—Gentlemen of the Jury, the time has now come when you have to give your verdict on the evidence which has been laid before you in this case; and before you do so, I shall as briefly as I can draw your attention to salient points of the evidence. My labours have been much lightened by the very able and exhaustive address which has been made to you by Mr. Anderson, the counsel for the prosecution. The case is one of no ordinary character when you consider the nature of the crime, the boldness of its conception, the dramatic character of its surroundings, the social position of the victims, the cowardly and brutal manner in which it was executed, and the occasion selected for its execution, the day of the Queen's Jubilee, when the leaders of society both Europeans and natives had met to do honour to the Queen-Empress on the completion of the 60th year of her reign. You will, of course, have read in the daily journals reports of various kinds, some true and some false, relating to this crime, and possibly you have discussed various theories regarding it before you were called to sit as jurymen in the case; and I shall ask to divest your minds of any thing you may have heard outside the court and to confine your attention to the evidence as it has been recorded before you. The accused Damodhar Hari Chapekar is charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with the offence of murder by causing the death of Lieutenant Charles Egerton Ayerst on the 22nd June last; he is also charged with the abetment of the same offence. He is further charged under the same section of the Code with the murder of Walter Charles Rand and also with the abetment of that offence under sections 302 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code. In its legal aspect the case presents no difficulties. Lieutenant Sargent and Lieutenant. Owen Lewis whose deposition made before the magistrate has been recorded here under section 33, Evidence Act. Mr. Lewis having left the country as deposed to by Mr. Lany, have deposed to the fact that on returning from Government House on the 22nd June shortly before midnight, their attention was arrested by a lady standing up in her carriage and crying out in terms of evident distress. On going up to the carriage they found Mr. Ayerst lying dead covered with blood and with a wound in his head, his wife also was covered with blood. Mr. Sargent at once drove him to the Sassoon Hospital, while Mr. Owen Lewis waited to see if he could get the services of a medical man. He hailed the driver of the carriage which was approaching and ordered him to stop, and found that the occupant was Mr. Rand, that he also had suffered injuries and was groaning. He was then taken to the Sassoon Hospital. Surgeon-Captain Heath describes that he was called to the hospital at 1 a. m. on 23rd June, and that he saw Mr. Ayerst's body while undergoing dissecting room, he had a wound caused apparently by a gunshot through his head and was quite dead. He says he made a *post mortem* examination of Mr. Ayerst's body at 10 a. m., and found all six bones of the skull were fractured, the brain was lacerated, there were pieces of bone embedded in the tissue of the wound, embedded in the right frontal were found 2 pieces of metal and a small round shot. The frontal wound was found to be jagged in form and from it long fissures ran round the skull. The edges were everted showing that something had passed in. He gives it as his opinion that the cause of death was a gunshot wound and the charge had passed right through the head and death must have been instantaneous. Dr. McConaghy tells you he was called to the Sassoon Hospital at 1 a. m. and saw Mr. Rand in bed in the hospital. His clothes had been removed. He found him unconscious, pulseless and in a collapsed condition. There was a wound in his back from which blood was oozing, and he was unable to insert a probe without the risk of causing hæmorrhage. He had him under his medical treatment till the 3rd July, when he died. Symptoms of pneumonia supervened on the 27th or 28th June and continued more or less till his death. During no portion of the time was he in a condition to make any coherent statement. The *post mortem* examination was conducted by Dr. McConaghy, Dr. Heath, and other doctors who happened to be in Poona at the time. Dr. Heath says he found a wound about 1-2 inches above the angle of the left shoulder blade, 1 1-2 inches long, of a circular having a punched out appearence, the right lung was congested opposite the middle third of the lung at the posterior and a patch of deeply conjested tissue was found, 3 inches in diameter, the lung being firmly adherent all round the congested patch. The 7th and 8th ribs were found fractured. In the centre of the base of the lung were found two leaden pellets about the size of a pea and 2 pieces of bone, another leaden pellet was found in the muscular substance of the diaphragm, and on the lowest point of the diaphragm on the either side of the pleural surface was found another pellet. In the opinion of Dr. Heath, death was caused by a gunshot wound, the pellets having caused the death and also the fracture of the ribs. The condition of Mr. Rand's coat which was singed showed the weapon had been discharged at close quarters. The wound could not have been self-inflicted. With regard to the wound which caused the death of Mr. Ayerst, he says it might have been self-inflicted, but it was extremely unlikely. The evidence of Dr. McConaghy is precisely to the same effect. Mr. Flemming, Inspector of Police, deposes that he examined the hack victoria No. 225, driven by Appa Gopat; he found shot marks in the inside blood stains; he also found two leaden pellets on the seat of the carriage. Mr. Dias, the house surgeon, at Sassoon Hospital at that time, says he removed Mr. Rand's clothes and found holes in his coat, waist-coat, shirt and vest corresponding with the wound which he saw in his back from which blood was oozing. The clothes have been produced for your inspection. Both of the coachmen who were driving the carriages of Mr. Rand and Mr. Ayerst respectively on the night in question depose that reports as of a gun occurred behind their carriages and caused their horses to bolt and they were eventually pulled up by reason of some gentlemen shouting to them on the road. Now, gentlemen, from the evidence it is perfectly clear that death was caused in both cases by a discharge from a firearm of some shot, and there can be no doubt that both these gentlemen were brutally murdered. The case for the prosecution is that these murders were committed by the accused Damodhar Hari. It is contended that he actually fired the pistol which killed Mr. Rand and though he may not have fired the weapon which killed Mr. Ayerst, yet that he abetted the same and was present at the time. I may here draw your attention to the law as it relates to abetment. I have already described to you what constitutes abetment. Now, section 114 of the I. P. Code runs as follows :—"Whoever any person who if absent would be liable to be punished as an abetter, is present when the act or offence for which he would be punishable in consequence of the abetment is committed, he shall be deemed to have commited such act or offence." Now the principal evidence relied on by the prosecution is a confession made by the accused himself before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in Bombay on the 5th October last. That confession is of a very detailed character and covers a great deal of matter relating to the life of the accused but which is not altogether relevant to this enquiry. In that confession the accused stated that he tried unnecessarily to get a commission in the army;—that he then set up a company under the Reform Party, and joining with his brother Balkrishna and one Bhuskute since dead, administered a beating to several reformers with an iron pipe. He says a came to Poona in kartik, and as the operations for the suppression of the pague were beginning to cause annoyance to the people, and great *zulum* was caused by the soldiers, they determined to revenge those acts and to kill the chief man in charge of the plague operations Mr. Rand. He describ

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All early applicants will receive A COLORED PORTRAIT ON GOLD MOUNT OF H. M. THE QUEEN by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of "BEEHIVE BRANDY" To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

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	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	8
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.....	6	0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes, walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, Summer or Winter season.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 5.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday at 112 3-4, as were also French Rentes and Indian Sterling Loan at 103 1-2 and 116 1-2, respectively. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-32d. Rupee Securities declined 3-16 per cent. to £63 7-16; and Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime to 25·22 1-2 fcs. Bar Silver was 1-8d. dearer in value at 26 1-8d. per oz., but was unaltered in New York at 56 3-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·85 dollars. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 5-8 per cent., this quotation being also given for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills.

A decline of 1-8 per cent. made the price of Consols to-day 112 5-8; French Rentes, Indian Sterling Loan and Rupee Securities showed no change, but Paris Exchange on London further advanced 1 centime to 25·23 1-2 fcs. Bar Silver was again higher in value by 1-8d., at 26 1-4d. per oz., and continued in New York with demand Exchange on London at 56 3-4 cents per oz. and 4·85 dollars, respectively

The Liverpool cotton market closed firm last evening, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 17,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged for all descriptions, but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, extreme quotations being 3 5-32d. per lb. for February delivery, and 3 3-16d. for June-July. The Manchester market was firm.

American arrivals further advanced in Liverpool to-day to the extent of 1-64 to 1-32d., 3 11-64d. per lb. being quoted for February, and 3 7-32d. for June-July deliveries. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 64,000 bales. The market at closing was steady, Surats dull, Arrivals firm; the Manchester market closed firm. The total sales of cotton in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday amounted to 65,000 bales, being 8,000 bales more than in the previous week; the amount forwarded to Consumers was the same in both weeks—75,000 bales; while the Imports showed an increase of 31,000 bales over last week's, at 121,000 bales. The total Stock was 36,000 bales more, and stood yesterday at 1,050,000 bales.

There was no change yesterday in the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York, which continued at 5 15-16 cents per lb.; May Futures advanced one point to 5·82 cents, and August were still quoted at 5·91 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 23,000 bales.

To-day's Receipts at the Ports were 37,000 bales. Ready Mid.-Uplands were again given at 5·89 cents, while Futures for May and August were both 7 points higher at 5·89 and 5·98 cents per lb., respectively. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 8,710,000 bales, compared with 8,450,000 bales visible at the end of the preceding week.

Locally a moderate business has passed in Cotton to-day, in a steady market, with prices at their previous level. Exporters purchased 950 bales, and the Mills 1,150 bales, giving a total of 2,100 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton.....	5,912	bales.
Wheat.....	596	cwts.
Linseed	1,848	"
Rapeseed	839	"
Gingelly	2,861	"
Castorseed	1,241	"
Rice...	2,544	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged, no business of importance being reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 25-32d. to 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The business passing was very limited, and rates at closing were quiet, but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 3 3-4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-4d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 3 13-16d.	"
Credits 3 do. ...	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Francs 3 do. ...	1·08	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, with 96½ quoted for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 97 1-16 for Account.

SHARES have been neglected to-day, and prices show no quotable change.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st January, 1897, on 481 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	56,000	1,87,000	4,000	2,47,000
Or per mile of Railway	121	416	9	536
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	19,01,149	31,87,541	86,463	51,75,158
Total for 24 weeks...	19,57,149	33,74,541	90,463	54,22,158
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,31,741	1,89,655	2,484	3,23,880
Per mile of Ry do.	288	412	5	703
Total to corresponding date do.	24,31,878	33,17,823	1,05,667	58,55,168

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 76,880
Ditto. to date ..... " 4,33,010

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended on January 1898, on 1,873·33 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	2,80,000	4,000	3,84,000
Or per mile of Railway	60	167	2	228
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	27,81,038	48,21,460	1,20,763	75,53,261
Total for 24 weeks...	28,81,038	49,01,460	1,54,763	79,37,261
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,25,780	2,60,654	6,887	3,92,291
Per mile of Ry. do.	75	156	3	234
Total to corresponding date do.	30,48,877	45,84,267	1,50,575	77,83,719

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,291
Increase to date ..... " 1,53,542

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th February 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	5	12	15 p.m.	24	47
Teheran	6	9	38 p.m.	...	31
Suez	6	11	25 p.m.	...	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 6th February 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	27	...	7
" Karachi	...	30	...	5
" Madras	...	14	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA. Bombay, 4th February, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	Inches 29·815
Temperature of the Air	degrees 75·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·7
Dew Point	63·4
Relative humidity of Air.....	·72
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky covered =10)...	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 81·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m).....	63·2
General Directions of wind*	N, NE, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 159

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BAHADURJEE—February 5, at Mr. Mervanjeebhor Kharas' bungalow, Middle Colaba, Bombay, Manockjee Muncherjee Bahadurjee, Consignment Manager to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co., Ld., aged 53 years. Deeply regretted.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BAINES—January 14, at 117, Marine-parade, Brighton, the wife of L. C. Baines, Calcutta, of a son.

WATSON—January 17, at Hendre, Overton-park, Cheltenham, the wife of Deputy Surgeon-General George Alder Watson, Bengal Army (Retired), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PENTREATH—MAY—January 11, at St Mary Abbots, Kensington, Herbert Massingberd Pentreath, third son of the late Rev F. R. Pentreath, D D Oxon, to Florence Alice Mary, widow of Alfred Caldecleugh May, Commander R. N, and elder daughter of the late Major-General Holmes, B S C.

WADDY—WOOD—January 15, at the Catholic Apostolic Church, Gloucester-road, N, Sidney Herbert Waddy, of 19, Fairmead-road, N, youngest son of the late Frederick Waddy, to Annie, eldest daughter of Samuel Thomas Wood, of Megdala, Finsbury Park, formerly of Madras.

DEATHS.

BRIGGS—January 10, at Ealing, Mary Anne, widow of Captain Henry Briggs, of the Madras Cavalry, H E I C S, aged 86.

PRINGLE—January 12, Robert Keith Pringle, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, and District Commissioner, Gold Coast, West Africa, second son of the late Robert Keith Pringle, Hon East India Company's Service, J P, D L, Selkirkshire.

SLATER—December 31, 1897, at Up Park Camp, Jamaica, Major Mortimer John Slater, Royal Engineers, only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Mortimer John Slater, late Bengal 5th European Regt, H E I C S, aged 41.

SLEEMAN—January 8, at Dinard, France, Ralph James Shuttleworth Sleeman, late Commander P and O Company.

WILTON—January 9, at Southampton, Colonel William Henry Saint Amand Wilton, 68, formerly of the Madras Staff Corps, only Surviving son of the late Rev Edward Wilton, West Lavington, Wilts.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1898.

THE "Rise of Democracy" very appropriately introduces the Victorian Era Series, the issue of which has been recently begun by Messrs. Blackie and Son, London. During the present reign democracy has uninterruptedly increased in strength and power until it is now the ruling influence in the State. It has surrounded the monarchy with a vast affection; but the House of Lords is content to plead as the one justification for its existence that it safeguards the sovereign rights of the people against those who would misinterpret their purpose and deflect their will. Mr. J. Holland Rose, author of the "Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era," brings to the task of showing how democracy, which was nothing when the Princess Victoria was called to the throne, is now everything, an exceptional knowledge of the social and political movements in England before, during, and after the great war with revolutionary France, and a grasp of principles derived from the study of similar forces under dissimilar conditions in that country, creating an upheaval that submerged the Continent and began a new era in European history. Mr. Rose invites the attention of the reader to the discrepancy between the meaning of the term democracy applied in its proper sense as government by the people, and the erroneous use of it to signify the wage-earning classes. In this volume the word is always used in its strict and never in the specious and misleading sense of the working classes. After all there is as great a difference between members of the trades unions and the people of England as between the latter and the aristocracy, or the rich. The author in tracing the progress of the movement which has given the whole power of the State into the hands of the whole people, shows that the first Reform Act, that of 1832, which gave the middle classes predominance, was brought into force by the support of the working classes, who gained nothing by it. The motive force behind the Reform Bill of 1884, which enfranchised 2,000,000 of the rural population, was also supplied by the lower classes. The Reform Bill of 1867 had no such support; it had its origin in the manœuvres of the two political parties to outbid each other, and so far from settling anything made a real settlement of a far more drastic character inevitable. The propelling influence among the working classes in the early part of the century was the fearful misery into which they were thrown by the collapse after Waterloo of the artificial prosperity created by the great war which gave English merchants and English manufacturers the monopoly of the commerce of the world. The peace put an end to that monopoly, for the seas became free to the ships of the continental nations. No longer compelled to give their whole energies to the campaigns which laid waste their fields and made their cities the prey of conquering hosts, foreigners began to turn their attention to manufactures and no longer looked to England for all those supplies of hardware and cotton woollen fabrics.

The exulting patriot of 1815, who did not see below the surface, concluded that the might and the wealth of England were boundless, and they had a good deal to say for that belief. The revenue of England in 1792, the last year of peace before the revolutionary and Napoleonic wars, stood at £19,258,010. In 1814 it had risen to the enormous sum of £105,698,000, which was borne without any apparent difficulty. The price of corn and other agricultural produce and the rent of land had doubled in the interval; the exports of cotton had trebled; the upper and middle classes waxing rich had become lavish in their expenditure and luxurious in their manners. And this notwithstanding the waste of life and treasure during the fierce prolonged fighting which had given England the undisputed sovereignty of the seas and beaten down Napoleon. The upper and middle classes had submitted with a good grace to a war income tax of 2s. in the pound; the country had seen undisturbed the National Debt swollen to £861,000,000 with a annual interest amounting to £32,600,000. The debt had been contracted in paper, which was the only currency. With the peace came the obligation to redeem the paper obligations in gold. William Cobbett held it to be impossible that the country could bear such a burden; he advocated a sweeping application of the sponge that the nation might start clear of debt. But that remedy could not have mended matters much. The money had been expended for the most part in England for war purposes and had contributed largely to the apparent prosperity. The bill had come due and had to be paid on pain of bankruptcy. The cotton exports that had been £20,000,000 per annum in the Waterloo year fell off nearly four millions in the next ten years. The exports of woollen goods dwindled. During the war English agriculture had to feed the English people, for the supplies of corn from the Baltic countries were cut off and no one then dreamed of importing food from America or India or Australia. Land became so valuable that the commons or what was left of them were enclosed by Act of Parliament and the peasantry were deprived of one of their chief resources—the right of commonage. The invention of the spinning-jenny and the power-loom deprived them and the town artisans of the home industries by which the wife and daughter kept the family going when the work failed the bread-winner. Nevertheless, Mr. Rose holds that but for the rapid advance in labour-saving machinery through the application of steam in factories the country might have suffered complete collapse. Between 1800 and 1820 the price of a piece of cloth was reduced from twenty-five shillings to eight. The machine-made goods had brought immense wealth into the country during the war, while the continental nations could not supply their own needs and had to import the products of the English power-loom driven by steam power. Distress came with appalling strides when those nations on the restoration of peace "began to imitate our inventions and encroach on our markets"—precisely what Germany, Belgium, and the United States are now doing on a far larger scale.

The war had given British trade an unhealthy stimulus, which ceased when things returned to the normal condition. The monopoly of the food supply had made the landowners and farmers rich; but the poor lost their commons and their small holdings at the same time that the growth of factories deprived them of their small but welcome gains of their women folk from cottage industries. The resentment of the starving working classes rose to a white heat when in 1815 Parliament put a tax on foreign corn to keep wheat at 80s. a quarter, which was considered by the Government "reasonable between the farmer, landlord, and public." Until corn had reached that figure foreign corn was not to be admitted at all. The war price had been 100s. a quarter, and the landed interest claimed to be saved from a cataclysm in prices after their patriotic efforts to feed the people during the long war. The price of wheat before 1793 was about 40s., so that the new corn law enhanced its cost to the public by one hundred per cent. The operatives rose against the outrage, pillaged brokers' shops in the first instance, and then made the round of the factory towns, smashing the machines and giving vent to their fury in what threatened to become general destruction. Discharged sailors and soldiers joined in the general riot "to show their hatred of a government that neglected them and pampered the Prince Regent and his minions." Proposals for a general distribution of property were freely made. The outlook became gloomy in the extreme within a year after the universal rejoicing for the crowning triumph of Waterloo. Fortunately Cobbett and other men of similar stamp succeeded in getting the masses to put their trust in a complete reform of Parliament. This inaugurated the movement which carried the middle classes victoriously into the stronghold of the constitution in 1832, leaving the proletariat outside. The fearful depression and general misery of the first five years of the Queen's reign—during which nothing but her Majesty's personal popularity prevented the popular movement from being directed as in France against the monarchy—gave rise to the formidable agitation for the Charter. Dissensions amongst the leaders and the fiasco of the Tenth of April in 1848, the year of Revolutions, discredited the Chartists. But the working classes were organising their strength, and one by one many of the points of the Charter were conceded to the growing strength of the democratic movement. In 1884 the electorate, as we have said, was doubled at one stroke and the democracy became the dominant force in the constitution. Having come into their inheritance what will the people do with it? That is another story, on the probable course of which the concluding chapters of Mr. Rose's volume may be consulted with advantage.

IN introducing the Bill to amend the sections of the Penal Code dealing with seditious offences, Mr. Chalmers intimated that the Government of India was ready to welcome all fair and honest criticism from whatever source it might come. It is seldom that this oft repeated statement of the attitude of Government has been more strongly exemplified than in the report of the Select Committee on this very Bill, presented to the Supreme Legislative Council on Friday. The official majority always maintained in the Indian legislatures is reproduced in the constitution of a Select Committee, and it follows that the substantial amendments made in the Bill in response to public opinion are approved by Government. The modifications that have been made while not rendering the law of sedition the absolute nullity that some critics apparently desire, have swept away certain expressions and provisions open to objection and against which public feeling has been steadily growing as the possible dangers underlying them have become more apparent. To begin with the dangers to free discussion believed in some quarters to underly the wide-reaching nature of the unqualified word "Government" has led to the retention of the expression in Section 124A that has become so familiar during the last six months, and when a man is charged with sedition against Government it will still have to be shown that it was against "the Government established by law in British India." In another respect, too, the proposal to alter one of the provisions of the familiar section has been abandoned—the maximum imprisonment is to be retained at three years and not altered to ten. The justification given by the Select Committee for keeping to the present maximum is that "the framers of the Act of 1870 in section 124A wished to draw marked distinction between minor offences and offences of a very serious character where transportation would be the only appropriate punishment." It is to be regretted that when Government decided to amend the existing law of sedition they did not first settle the question whether they would adhere to the eminently reasonable principle underlying the present limitation of imprisonment for sedition, as distinct from transportation. The principle will now be reaffirmed. What is of more importance, however, is that the proposal to include in the offences punishable under Section 124A promotion or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or ill-will between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects has been abandoned. Technically speaking the proposed inclusion of this crime in the chapter of offences against the State was a mistake as this violation of law only affects the Government indirectly. But a more valid reason for not inserting this addition to the Section is that the punishment that might appropriately be awarded for sedition would be altogether excessive if applied to a statement of a racial or religious grievance even though it might conceivably lead to a disturbance of the peace. Under the Code the maximum punishment for taking part in a riot is two years' imprisonment, or fine or both. It would be most unjust to group a man who wrote very strongly on some religious topic with seditious writers and subject him to the risk of life transportation while actual rioters are punished with such comparative lightness. The crime is now to be dealt with in its proper place—the chapter relating to offences against public tranquility,—and is to be punishable with two years' imprisonment only. It is, however, to be included amongst the offences in regard to which prosecutions can only be undertaken with the sanction of Government.

THE Select Committee also propose to eliminate from the explanation of sedition the words "ill-will," owing to their appearing to be too wide and vague. It is better in a matter affecting the liability of citizens to be charged with grave crimes to err on the side of a too restricted definition of the offence rather than on that of comprehensiveness; and, after all, as the report points out, it is only when feelings of ill-will amount to disloyalty or enmity that they constitute such disaffection as is contemplated in the section. The next alteration the Committee propose will sweep away a vast amount of excited declamation as to the Bill being calculated to destroy the liberty of the press. A third explanation has been added to specifically lay down that criticism in order to be protected by the explanation need not be confined to cases in which it is sought to bring about an alteration of what has been done. As an example, the case is cited of Government making an appointment which is considered objectionable, and it is pointed out that under this explanation the appointment may be criticised, although the criticism may not have in view its cancellation. Another desirable limitation of the original proposals of the Bill is in the projected amendment of Section 505 of the Code, which required the person publishing the statement, rumour, or report calculated to cause mutiny, public alarm, or racial dispute leading to a disturbance of the peace to prove its truth in order to obtain protection. The Select Committee agrees with the opinion that has been widely expressed that this is going too far, and that it should be sufficient for the defendant to show that he had reasonable grounds for believing the statement or rumour published; as, for instance, that he made due enquiry before he published it. These proposed amendments while not touching the much criticised extension to Magistrates of the power to try persons under Section, 124 A go very far indeed to remove features of the proposed legislation which could be regarded as unnecessarily infringing the right of free speech and free comment. But they do not in any sense render abortive the main purpose underlying the amendments proposed in December last by Mr. Chalmers, namely, to affirm and make clear the existing law. The judgments of the Courts in India as well as of the Privy Council last year showed that the Law officers were greatly mistaken in years past in the view that Section 124A was unworkable. The sedition trials proved that this is not the case, but they also brought out the fact that Sir Fitzjames Stephens had introduced into the section needless ambiguities, and these will be removed by the passing of the Bill in the altered form recommended by the Select Committee.

OWING to the widespread mourning and distress now prevailing in Bombay, his Excellency the Governor regrets that he is obliged to cancel the ball at Government House which was originally fixed for February 15th.

ACCORDING to the telegraphic advice received from Shanghai, the fortnightly sales of yarn at that place are reported at 7,500 bales. Exchange on Bombay Rs. 192 1-2.

A CUSTOMS Circular (No. IV. of 1898), referring for decision the question of the liability to Customs duty of a fuel economiser, says that in the opinion of the Government of India a fuel economiser may reasonably be treated as a component part of a boiler, and be admitted free of duty.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Lanowli, on Saturday, the 5th instant, says:—"The comparative warmth of the early part of the week has been succeeded by a considerable fall in the temperature accompanied by clouds. To-day, at noon, the thermometer stood at 70°, the sun being obscured by clouds, and the wind from the west; it is perfect weather." In Bombay also, for some days past the sky has been covered with clouds in the early morning, and the temperature is distinctly lower.

IN the remarks made in our last issue on Mr. Smith's schemes for the completion of the sewerage of Bombay, and the provision of subsoil drainage, we were in error in stating that the sewers in the Mazagon Sectional District for which a grant of Rs. 3,32,600 has been made by the Corporation had been laid. They will be commenced immediately after the next rains, and will be completed as soon as the new machinery at Love Grove is ready for work. It should also be mentioned that the estimated cost of Mr. Smith's scheme for the improvement of the surface and subsoil drainage is only Rs. 13,60,000.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

OPERATIONS IN THE NIGER PROTECTORATE.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The operations in the Niger Protectorate against the Ediba tribes continue, and severe fighting has taken place in which Captain Fenton was killed and Captain Middleton wounded.

The enemy lost heavily.

RUMOURED MASSACRE IN THE NIGER PROTECTORATE.

FEB. 6.

It is rumoured that the troops operating in the Niger Protectorate against the Ediba tribes have been massacred.

The Niger Company is sending a force to investigate the matter.

THE FIGHTING IN THE NIGER PROTECTORATE.

LATER.

Later news from the Niger Protectorate regarding the fighting with the Ediba tribes state that our losses were nine killed and 33 wounded.

THE REVOLT IN UGANDA.

Advices from Uganda state that the Sudanese mutineers evacuated Fort Lubwas on the 9th September, and that Captain Harrison with 200 men, two Maxim guns, and one thousand Waganda, is pursuing them in the hope of preventing them crossing the Nile.

THE DUTIES ON CEREALS IN ITALY.

The Italian Chamber has passed a Bill reducing the duties on cereals.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE CHINA QUESTION.

It is currently reported that Lord Salisbury desiring not to be made the catspaw of China against Russia has assumed a more conciliatory tendency towards Russia and hence Great Britain's withdrawal of the condition concerning Talienwan. Moreover, Great Britain and Russia are entirely agreed on the question of Prince George's candidacy for the Governorship of Crete.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

The cricket match, New South Wales *vs.* Stoddarts, has commenced. The former have made 297 for seven wickets.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The "Times'" Shanghai correspondent states that at Sir Robert Hart's request, Mr. Bredon has been appointed Deputy Inspector-General of Customs with the proviso that the chief authority is not to be delegated.

GERMAN DRILL INSTRUCTORS IN CHINA.

The German drill instructors in the Chinese service have all received notice of dismissal.

THE JAPANESE FLEET MANŒUVRING.

The Japanese fleet is manœuvring prior to starting on a cruise in Chinese waters.

THE FRENCH AND THE UPPER NILE.

Prince Henry of Orleans, speaking at a banquet in Paris, said that, thanks to the French explorers and the goodwill of King Menelik, the French flag would soon float on the Upper Nile notwithstanding the threatening clouds and muttering storms.

LIBERAL VICTORY AT SOUTH-EAST DURHAM.

FEB. 4.

Alderman Joseph Richardson, the Liberal Candidate, has been elected member for South-East Durham, in the place of the late Sir Henry Havelock Allen (Unionist), and defeating the Hon. F. W. Lambton (brother of the Earl of Durham), the Unionist Candidate by a majority of 275 votes.

The polling was as follows :—

Richardson (L)	6,286
Lambton (U)	6,011

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The transport Avoca has arrived at Southampton from Bombay.

MR. GERALD BALFOUR AT LEEDS.

Mr. Gerald Balfour (Chief Secretary for Ireland), speaking at Leeds, said it was not true that the Government had departed in the smallest detail from their Chinese policy already enunciated, nor had they yielded to foreign pressure. He reaffirmed the determination of the Government to maintain equality of commercial rights.

THE EPIDEMIC IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 5.

There having been no fresh cases of plague in the village of Jhandar Khurd in Jullundur district since the 18th of December, and the houses having been disinfected, the villagers have been permitted to return to their homes from segregation camps. On the other hand the disease has seized on the village of Shekopur and attacked another village, called Sishal Quazian, in Jullundur district, and also the village of Parkhowal, one mile from Birampur, an infected place in the Hoshiarpur District. The usual restrictive measures are being put into force in each case.

THE TRAIN ROBBERY.

The man who was arrested some time ago in connection with robbery of Rs. 3,000 from a passenger between Amritsar and Vereka was, yesterday, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 900. His servant was released. It will be remembered that the thief bodily threw the passenger out of carriage, and it is satisfactory to know that the offender has been so quickly caught and punished.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 4.

The City Line steamer City of Venice left here, for Bombay, this morning.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

The s.s. Bengal arrived at Colombo this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 20-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 3-4
2 per cent. Bonds	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116 1-2
2½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 7-16
Bar Silver	20 1-8 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

The week's sales of cotton	65,000	bales.
" " Surats	Nil	"
" Imports of cotton	121,000	"
" Surats	Nil	"
" Stock of cotton	1,050,000	"
" " Surats	5,000	"

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, FEB. 3.

Mamani reports a few shots exchanged on the 4th between a small party of the K. O. Y. L. I. and the Afridis. No casualties occurred.

Bara reports that on the 5th a hundred yards of telegraph wire was carried off four and a-half miles from Bara.

The 2nd P. I. have relieved the 28th Bombay Pioneers at the Gandao Post.

THE PROSPECTS OF A SPRING CAMPAIGN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 5.

Sir William Lockhart is expected at Peshawar on Wednesday. The purpose of his return is to complete terms with jirgahs which the political officers expect they will submit to within the next three days. If they do not surrender immediately the spring campaign will probably begin about 7th March. It is said at Peshawar that the Afridis are greatly elated at their recent successes, and it is considered undignified and not conducive to the future peace of the border to accept the surrender in their present mood even if tendered without teaching them a further lesson. From Kurram to Khushalgarh the whole of Kohat line is absolutely quiet save for the daring and alertness of rifle thieves. The villages in British territory who either took part in or were accessory to the recent Orakzai, Chamkanni, Massuzai and Afridi inroads have been heavily fined.

THE ZAKKA KHELS OBSTINATE.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 5.

Political news from the frontier reports that the Zakka Khels are showing little signs of submitting.

THE ACCIDENT TO SIR G. WHITE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

Sir George White has passed a good night after his accident which proves to have been a very severe one.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

ONLY AN AVERAGE OUTTURN EXPECTED

The crop reports, which appear in the "Gazette," show little change in the agricultural situation. A certain amount of rain has fallen in the extreme south of the Peninsula, also on the Punjab frontier and along the submontane districts of the North-West Provinces, and in Behar, but the great fertile expanse of the whole of the centre of India is still waterless.

Prices continue far above the normal, and the hopes of a bumper spring harvest are gradually fading, though upon the whole the outturn of food crops should be fairly up to average.

THE POONA MURDERS.

DAMODHER APPEALS TO THE HIGH COURT.

POONA, FEB. 6.

Damodher Hari Chapekar intends to appeal to the Bombay Hight Court.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were six cases and three deaths in the City, yesterday; no cases or deaths in the Cantonment and in the district; and two deaths in the Suburban limits.

To-day's returns show two cases and six deaths in the City, and the total mortality twelve; no case or death in the Cantonment and Suburban limits; and three cases and three deaths in the district.

Privates Smyth and McAllister, of the Royal Irish Rifles, who were attacked with plague, are progressing favourably.

QUARANTINE AGAINST BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

At a meeting held under the presidency of Colonel Creagh, it has been decided not to open the school, or colleges till the end of February; it was also decided that third-class passengers who will come from Bombay will be taken straight to the Quarantine camp without any distinction.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 21ST JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Balaarat, Captain W. J. Nantes, with the Overland Mails of 21st January arrived in Bombay harbour at 9-30 a.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Chalmer, Mr
Clausen, Miss E
Dobbin, Mrs W J K and child
Dyer, Rev J R
Fawkes, Mr A H
Greenaway, Mr T S
Holder, Mr W H
Hugh Davis, Mr
Johnson, Capt H M & Mrs
Kirkbridge, Mr J S
Murray, Lt G W P
Meredith, Mr R and Mrs
MacDougall, Miss E
Orchard, Miss
Oliver, Miss A
Olson, Miss A
Ryan, Mr J V and Mrs
Robinson, Mrs and 2 sons
Scott, Rev F
Smith Miss
Smalley, Dr and Mrs
Scoville, Miss
Shynge, Mr and Mrs
Whitehead, Mr M

FROM GIBRALTAR.—William, Mr W L

FROM BRINDISI.

Crawford, Mr
Geo Miller, Mr
Greenfield, Mr F W
Vincent, Mr R H and Mrs
Wilson, Mr A S

FROM PORT SAID.

Ferguson, Mr J M
Soetbeer, Mr

FROM ISMAILIA.—McCann, Mr

FROM ADEN.

Byl Vander, Mr P B
Haynes, Lt and Mrs R L
Mackay, Mr

DEPARTURES OF THE 5TH ROYAL IRISH LANCERS FOR DURBAN.

THE 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, strength 21 officers, 3 ladies, 4 children, 528 non-commissioned officers and men, 18 women, and 22 children, will leave for Durban, South Africa, in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, to-morrow, the 8th instant. The Regiment will be brought to Bombay with their baggage in two detachments, by two Troop Extra Trains from Deolali. The first train with 3 officers and 82 men (including the usual working party and guard), the whole of the families and the heavy baggage left Deolali at 10-0 p.m., on 8th February, arriving at the Sassoon Dock at 6-30 a.m. this morning. The second train with the remainder of the Regiment will leave Deolali at 10-0 p.m., to-night, arriving at Sassoon Dock at 6-30 a.m., to-morrow morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive. Subjoined is the list of the officers :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J J Scott-Chisholme, 5th Lancers	Lieut C Artz Wright, 5th Lancers
Major J M Fawcett, 5th Lancers	Lieut M F McTaggart, 5th Lancers
Major H McLaughten, 5th Lancers	2nd-Lieut H F Fraser, 5th Lancers
Major R J Spurrell, 5th Lancers	2nd-Lieut W H Hill, 5th Lancers
Capt and Mrs H W G Graham, D S O, 5th Lancers	2nd-Lieut R S Hooper, 5th Lancers
Capt E O Wathen, 5th Lancers	2nd-Lieut S S Williams, 5th Lancers
Capt A Parker, 5th Lancers	Lieut J Bruce, 5th Lancers
Lieut J B Scriven, 5th Lancers	Lieut and Qr-Mr and Mrs G Waterman and 2 children, 5th Lancers
Lieut and Adjt H H Hulse, 5th Lancers	Lieut and Qr-Mr and Mrs H Payne and 2 children, 5th Lancers
Lieut R C Brown Clayton, 5th Lancers	Surg-Capt F J Luichan, A M Staff
Lieut W M C Caillard, 5th Lancers	

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT G. C. HALBOT, Royal Fusiliers, has been appointed Instructor at the Poona Signalling School.

LIEUTENANT A. H. BROWNE, of the Munster Fusiliers, has been deputed for Commissariat Transport duty with the Tirah Field Force.

CAPTAIN H. J. BARTON, R.E., has been placed under orders for India, to succeed to the vacancy on the Indian establishment caused by the retirement of Major W. J. Lister, R.E., and in place of Major the Hon. M. G. Talbot, R.E., who has been detained for the present in Egypt.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 21.

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

THERE is no diminution of public interest in the progress of affairs in China, and practically the whole country is at one in the determination expressed by Her Majesty's Government to maintain intact our commercial advantages in those regions. The speech delivered last week by Lord Kimberley has admittedly strengthened the hands of the British Government, and it is noteworthy that the other ex-Ministers who have spoken in public during the present week have followed the example of the late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in endorsing the policy of Lord Salisbury as far as it is known from the speeches of his colleagues. Perhaps the most significant declaration on the subject was that made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his speech on Monday at the annual banquet of the Swansea Chamber of Commerce. What we want in China, Sir M. Hicks-Beach observed, is not territorial acquisition. We think of that country with no selfish interest. We desire to open it, and its hundreds of millions of toiling, patient, and hard-working people to the benefit of the trade of the world. We desire that our civilization through trade should be brought into closer touch than had yet been possible with their civilization. We do not regard China as a place for conquest or acquisition by any European or other Power. We look upon it as the most hopeful place of the future for the commerce of our country and the commerce of the world at large, and the Government are "absolutely determined," at whatever cost, even—"and I wish," said the Minister, "to speak plainly"—if necessary, at the cost of war, that that door should not be shut. In that policy he was convinced the Government would have, as they had already seen, the sympathy and support, and the best public opinion in the civilized world. Mr. Chamberlain in the series of speeches he has been delivering at Liverpool has added emphasis to Sir M. Hicks-Beach's declaration, and if the Government are only as good as their word they may recover some of their lost popularity—for it really looks as if the agitation against their frontier policy which at one time looked serious is going to collapse.

THE KAISER AND ENGLAND.

The improved tone in the comments of the German press noted last week indicated, it was hoped, that the "Mighty Emperor" was graciously softening in his attitude towards this country. It really looked as if something had happened when we were told that he was meditating a visit to Cowes next summer. However, not many hours passed after the publication of this report before all the hopes we were beginning to indulge were dashed to pieces. A portentous announcement in the form of a semi-official "communique" appears in the "North German Gazette." I had better quote the denial in full :—"It was recently announced in the English press that a visit of the German Emperor to Cowes had been arranged with the English Royal family for next summer. This announcement, in view of its whole character, is a pure fabrication." The British public are bearing themselves as resignedly as possible under the shock of this terrible disappointment. People here wonder whether the great War Lord had decided to come to Cowes and then changed his mind in order to punish the people of this realm for not concealing the amusement some recent events have caused them. The London press have also had the audacity to make fun of the announcement that Prince Henry's flagship is being towed by its companion vessel in order to save coal!

MINISTERS AND INDIA.

How large a share of the public mind is at present occupied by India and Indian affairs is shown by the prominence given to these questions in the Ministerial speeches this week. The first place must be assigned to the important observations made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, at Bristol, on Wednesday. Mr. F. C. Gould has drawn an admirable cartoon *a propos* of the decision announced by Sir M. Hicks-Beach relative to the now discarded idea of making a grant to the Indian Government from the Imperial Exchequer towards the cost of the Frontier campaign. The most skilful political caricaturist of the day heads his sketch "Raiding the Malt Bag." The malt bag is labelled National Exchequer. At its mouth the Voluntary Schools and Agricultural Rating mice are busily taking their fill. The Army, Soudan, India, and West Indies mice are attacking the malt bag from the floor of the granary, and the Navy mice is getting ready to join them. The cat (Sir M. Hicks-Beach) is making a demonstration from outside and has one paw through the iron bars. "It appears from a speech made by the cat, last night," says the cartoonist, "that he has succeeded in scaring off the Indian mouse." Sir M. Hicks-Beach was able to tell the Bristolians that the financial position and prospects of India have so much improved that, according to the latest advices, the Indian Government do not think it necessary that any financial help should be given to them. It would be interesting to know whether, as Sir M. Hicks-Beach suggests, this is voluntary on the part of Lord Elgin's Government or whether they have been induced to make this declaration by suggestion or pressure from Home. At any rate, Sir M. Hick's-Beach does not conceal his delight at having got rid of the Indian claim, and he gives reasons why in his opinion such grants should not be made at all if they can be avoided. There is, he maintains, nothing more dangerous than that Parliament should vote the money of the taxpayers of the United Kingdom to aid the necessities of portions of the Empire which are not subject to Parliament in their administration or in their finance, and thus to impose upon the taxpayers of the United Kingdom, through their representatives in Parliament, responsibilities which those representatives had not themselves incurred. He thinks that the Indian Government would have a greater inducement to take proper precautions to provide against future famine. This is not very magnanimous, and surely such an unworthy expression of opinion might have been withheld, especially as one of the speaker's most influential colleagues was at the very same time speaking of the Indian Government in very different terms. Mr. Chamberlain in his address at the Philharmonic Hall in Liverpool showed no distrust of the authorities in India. "This frontier policy," he said, "of which you hear so much is a matter of the greatest complication and of the greatest importance. It raises questions of military strategy, it raises questions of our political relations of the greatest delicacy in regard to Afghanistan and with regard to the great empire of Russia, which has now come close to our bounds. Now, in regard to such questions, whom would you trust for an opinion? Would you trust politicians like ourselves who have to learn everything in a few months or a few years from documents and papers, or would you trust those who like the Indian Government have been engaged for years and years in the study of this question, to whom it is of greater importance, to whom it bulks more largely than all other questions, and the military experts whose business it is to understand the military aspect of the case." Sir M. Hicks-Beach would have been wiser if he had satisfied himself with an expression of relief at the withdrawal of the Indian demand for pecuniary help, for immediately after his talk about incurring responsibilities on behalf of distant parts of the Empire "not subject to Parliament"—to use his own words—he proceeded to justify what the Colonial Secretary calls "a very large grant" being made to the West Indian Colonies which so far as I am aware do not send representatives to St. Stephen's. The question may be asked why the self-denying ultimatum was not made by the Secretary of State for India. Whilst Sir M. Hicks-Beach addressed a Bistol audience and Mr. Chamberlain held forth at Liverpool, Lord George Hamilton was descanting on Indian affairs to the members of the Acton Conservative Club. In rather conciliatory terms the Secretary of State for India devoted himself to proving that the results of the frontier campaign—which by the way Mr. Chamberlain hopes it will not be necessary to re-open in the spring—have been "most satisfactory." Not a word so far as I can see about the danger that would arise if the United Kingdom helped to defray the cost of a war undertaken in defence of Imperial as well as Indian interests. Lord George Hamilton made another speech about India, yesterday, in his capacity as Chairman of the meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, but the only possible approval I can find in it of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's views is the declaration that India is exhibiting indications of possessing a recuperative he had not ventured to anticipate.

"RECREATIONS OF AN INDIAN OFFICIAL."

Notwithstanding the wretched weather—mist and rain—and the prevailing sickness, there was, as usual, a large and distinguished audience at the opening meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts which was held in the lecture hall presented to the Imperial Institute by Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehanghier. Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's charming paper, entitled "The Recreations of an Indian Official," was worthy of the pen of that accomplished scholar, statesman, and author; and everybody said that the Indian Section could not have commenced its session under better auspices. The title of the paper was perhaps less happy than its contents; but it sufficiently indicated the main purpose, namely, to show what amusement may be derived from the study of the zoology, entomology, and flora of India. Some of the anecdotes he told were piquant. He remarked on the difficulty of knowing where to begin. "Many people," he said, "would begin with sport, but about that I know absolutely nothing. My sympathies, save in the case of man-eating tigers and such like, are, I am afraid, with the four-legged as against the two-legged mammal Anyhow I subscribe to the doctrine of the late M. Van de Weyer. That eminent scholar, collector, and diplomatist was once asked by one of those excellent but rather tiresome hosts who insist on sending this man to fish, that one to shoot, and so forth, 'Now, Mr. Van de Weyer, what can I do for you?' 'Oh! thank you,' he replied, 'I don't want to kill anything; not even time.'" Here are two of his tiger stories: "I remember being much delighted with a letter which came before me in connection with some orders we had issued in consequence of having it brought to our notice that in an outlying portion of the Vizagapatam district the tigers 'had increased, were increasing, and ought to be diminished.' A police officer, writing to his immediate superior, told him that, shortly before, while strolling about in the evening, armed with only a shot-gun, he had suddenly found himself in the presence of a fine tiger. 'My old spaniel,' he added, 'immediately recollected that he had pressing business at home, and I followed him to see what it was.'" *A propos* of the absurd fancies which spring up and flourish on the soil of India he mentioned the idea that one snake is so terribly deadly and so well acquainted with its own maleficent powers that when it has bitten you it goes straight to the nearest burning-ground, climbs up a tree, and from that coign of vantage sees the last of its victim. One of his stories we have met with before in the memoir Sir Mountstuart wrote of the life of his friend, Sir Henry Maine, but it bears repetition. Only a limited number of our countrymen who go to India have any interest in, or derive much pleasure from, the vegetation by which they find themselves surrounded. Too many, said the lecturer, pass it by without giving it a thought; some even slander it. It is probable, he continued, that several who hear me were acquainted, at Calcutta or Simla, with Sir Nathaniel Massey. If so, they will remember him as a man of conspicuous ability; yet Sir Henry Maine told me that, when on one occasion he was rather running down India, a lady said to him :—"But surely you will admit that the flowers here are charming!" "No," he replied, "they are the only things in the country which do not smell!" A more unfair imputation, as Sir Mountstuart rightly observed, was never made, for Indian gardens are full of very delightful perfumed plants. The Chairman, Lord George Hamilton, took exception to Sir Mountstuart's rather summary dismissal of sport as an unprofitable amusement and so did Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., who as a recognised authority on Indian botany was invited to take part in the discussion and who made an admirable speech. Members of the Bombay National History Society will be glad to know that Mr. Birdwood paid a well-merited tribute to the work done by that body in stimulating the study of natural history in the Western Presidency. General James Michael, C.S.I., the pioneer of forestry in Southern India, spoke as an old Madras official, and a few remarks from the Chairman of the Section (Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley) terminated a very interesting meeting. Lord George Hamilton and Sir M. E. Grant Duff subsequently attended a reception held by the Northbrook Indian Society in another part of the building. A number of young Indian students were presented to the Secretary of State by Sir Owen Tudor Burne.

CACOETHES SCRIBENDI IN INDIA.

If it be true, as I have been told, that the official hierarchy in India is extremely touchy respecting comments on its proneness to write long-worded despatches and reports, Lord George Hamilton must be credited with a considerable amount of courage in making the remarks he did at yesterday's meeting. Sir M. E. Grant Duff, in concluding his paper, said he was sure that most Indian Governors, Viceroys, and Secretaries of State would like to see their officials imitate the style of that diplomatist who wrote what Lord Palmerston said was the best despatch he ever received. "My Lord, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the latest Constitution promulgated in this country. If it is not absolutely perfect it is at least perfectly absolute." Lord George enlarging on this point asked how was it that Indian officials although they wrote admirably so greatly curtailed their hours of recreation by the length of their writings. The question had often puzzled him. It was said that the fact was due to the example of Warren Hastings, who was an admirable writer in a copious style; and those who aspired to emulate him could at least imitate his manner of writing if they could not imitate his genius. Another explanation of the fact was that it resulted from the system of competitive examination; that young gentlemen, learning to believe that they had more knowledge than those with whom they had competed, and being placed in situations where they found themselves better informed than most of those around them, began to look upon it as a duty to coach their official superiors on all subjects. But that explanation did not account for all the facts; for, however long the paper of a subordinate might be, it was a point of honour that the paper of his superior should be longer still. In the House of Commons a gentleman had proposed to curtail the garrulity of hon. members by limiting speeches to ten minutes. He was afraid that we should not live to see that happy day; but he hoped that some day a great statesman or administrator connected with India would arise and be able to induce the Civil Service to accept some such self-denying ordinance, because it was curious that a well-drawn-up telegram would generally give all the information required, though the despatch which followed it was ten times longer. It is not only that the writers curtail their own hours of recreation, as Lord George says, but they curtail those of others. Busy Viceroys and Secretaries of State have something else to do besides reading despatches six times longer than they need be. During the Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin a friend of mine whose name is well-known on the Bombay side as that of an able administrator and a concise writer called upon a brother official employed at head-quarters who had a huge pile of reports in front of him. "What are you doing?" asked my friend. "I am," was the reply, "preparing pap for Viceregal consumption." The able Under-Secretary, or whatever might have been his designation, was labouriously boiling down voluminous "minutes"—save the mark!—which the poor overworked Viceroy had no time to read in extenso. Lord Dufferin, it will be remembered, set his face against prolixity in high places and issued a pathetic circular to Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Commissioners, etc., pleading for condensation. In the not very remote past a distinguished official—not, I hasten to say, a Bombay man—had to write a despatch on a subject of public interest. That despatch covered 25 large pages of print—all his arguments could have been adequately stated in five pages. The "Pall Mall Gazette," whose editor, Sir Douglas Straight, is at any rate no mere cockney critic, declares that the way in which executive officers in India are drawn from the out-of-door and direct discharge of their proper duties of inquiry into and personal interference in matters within their cognizance, to sit in their offices and reply to long screeds and memorandums by voluminous statistics and long-winded explanations is positively scandalous, and such a system is a direct discouragement to active and energetic officers. The "Pall Mall" adds :—"If Lord George Hamilton would take this subject up he might effect not only a real economy in the use of Government writing-paper, but save a lamentable and mischievous waste of power." I may add that one effect of the existing system is to encourage here an erroneous and absurd idea that Indian officials are so copious in their writings because they have nothing else to do!

DINNER TO RETIRED INDIA OFFICE OFFICIALS.

A complimentary dinner was given, last night, in the Banqueting-hall of the Civil Service Co-operative Stores, Haymarket, to Messrs. G. A. Field and A. F. Brereton on the occasion of their retirement under the recent superannuation rules from the India Office. The chair was occupied by Mr. E. Grant Burls, Director-General of Stores, and altogether over fifty members of the India Office staff were present. The toast of the guests of the evening, proposed by the chairman and supported by Messrs. F. C. Danvers (head of the Record Department) and A. N. Wolhaston, C.I.E., in speeches admirable for their good feeling, wit, and brevity, was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. The dinner, which reflected great credit on the Haymarket Stores, was followed by a smoking concert, in which Messrs. Keith, Bellingham, Herbert, Rowlands, Landon, Swain, and Bowden took leading parts. Mr. Swain's singing of Rudyard Kipling's "Padgett, M.P." and Mr. Herbert's "The Wake of Tim O'Hara" were received with especial applause. Everything, in short, went off merrily and well, but the most delightful recollection of the gathering will be the testimony it bore to the popularity of Messrs. Field and Brereton among their old and young colleagues in Whitehall. Mr. Field, who was educated at Christ's Hospital, joined the India Office as a supernumerary writer in 1859. He was promoted to the Registry Department in 1860, and to the Military Department in 1867. He became assistant to the Registrar in 1882. Mr. Brereton, who was educated at Bedford School, entered the India Office in 1860, and successively served in the Registry, Financial and Revenue and Statistics Departments. In this connection, I am glad to be able to say that the latest accounts of the illness of Sir Henry Waterfield (Secretary of the Financial Department) are more favourable; he is now able to walk, and he hopes to be well enough to resume his duties at the India Office in April next.

SICKNESS IN LONDON.

I have referred above to the present unhealthy condition of the metropolis. Among my own acquaintances there is scarcely one who is not or has not been more or less on the sick list. There is no doubt, I fear, that *la grippe* is once more in our midst in an epidemic form, though fortunately the mortality from this distressing and depressing complaint has not so far exceeded about 40 per week. The tendency to suicide that influenza sometimes produces has been illustrated by the sad fate of a lady journalist, a Mrs. Morris, who, on Sunday last, while suffering from this strange disease, threw herself from her bedroom window and was killed. She was well-known in Fleet Street as an industrious *protegee* of Mr. W. T. Stead, and she had written a novel under the title of "A Modern Maid." I suppose that the present outbreak of sickness is largely due to the extraordinary weather. The winter of 1897-98, unless it changes, will be a phenomenal one. Except for the sake of the fogs no invalid need seek a warmer climate. In the room in which I am writing, on the Thames Embankment, and facing almost due East, the thermometer to-day registers 65 degrees, although the fire has not been lighted!

THE DEATH ROLL.

The last of the triumvirate of politicians whose names will always be associated with the abolition of the corn-law passed away on Sunday within a fortnight of celebrating his ninety-sixth birthday. The Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers was, next to Mr. Gladstone, perhaps the most interesting figure in English politics, but though he retained his seat in the House of Commons, it is long since he was able to take any active share in public matters. For sixty-three years he had enjoyed the unique distinction of representing the same constituency in Parliament, an honour he esteemed more highly than the offer of a peerage he refused twelve or thirteen years ago. Personally, Mr. Villiers was unknown to the bulk of those whose political representative he was, and it is said that nearly a quarter-of-a-century has elapsed since he visited Wolverhampton. His first attempt to enter the House of Commons was made at Kingston-upon-Hull. He was then twenty-four years old, and Mr. Gladstone had just left or was about to leave Eton for the University. Of Mr. Villiers' connection with the great repeal agitation it is unnecessary to speak in detail here; but I may quote what was said of his Parliamentary leadership by one of his stoutest opponents. Lord Beaconsfield, in his life of Lord George Bentinck, remarked that "under circumstances of infinite difficulty the cause of total and immediate repeal was first and solely upheld by the terse eloquence and vivid perception of Charles Villiers." An incident of this period of his life well illustrates the singular disinterestedness that was throughout a distinguishing feature of his public career. It is thus described: When the Council of the League apportioned well-merited rewards to Cobden, Bright, George Wilson, and the members of the Executive Council, nothing was said about Mr. Villiers. The general body of Freetraders resented this singular omission, and a committee was appointed to repair what was regarded as a matter of grave neglect. Upon this coming to the knowledge of Mr. Villiers, he wrote to Mr. Ricardo, the Chairman of the Committee, and begged him to dissolve it without delay; since, much as he was touched by such a mark of their appreciation of his conduct, he could never accept a pecuniary acknowledgment of it. "The reward of public services is public confidence, and I will accept nothing else," was his reply to Mr. Ricardo. All he desired was some post in which he could serve his country better than the one which he then filled—Examiner of Witnesses in the Court of Chancery. "He had only a dozen years of office, first in a subordinate post and then as President of the Poor Law Board, now the Local Government Board—with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone, for reasons best known to himself, never included Mr. Villiers in his Cabinets. This, however, was not any source of annoyance to him. No man cared less for Ministerial rank though few deserved it more or were better fitted to discharge the duties of head of a Government department. Mr. Villiers differed from the majority of the Liberal party on the subject of Home Rule for Ireland, and there is no doubt that his secession very materially helped the opponents of that measure. A writer in one of the papers says :—"Mr. Villiers, who never married, and has been called the Prince of Bachelors, was a very clubbable man, having belonged to the Athenæum, Reform, Travellers', Brooks, and the National Liberal, and when he unbent with his inmates his stories—always told good humouredly—of early experiences in Parliament and Society were inimitable. He had many singular electioneering experiences at Wolverhampton, and the different modes of carrying on election warfare at various periods of life were often described by him in graphic language. He told his nephew, the vicar of St. Paul's Knightsbridge, that he was much struck with a remark of Cobden's in reply to a question as to what the English people believed. 'They believe in God and the Devil, but in which they believe most depends on whether trade is good or bad.'" The *Times* also says :—"Though belonging to the aristocracy by birth, he found many of his warmest friends out of its circle. He was highly esteemed by men of all parties, and he enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best talkers of the day." One who knew him well has said of him :—"The great political events of the early part of our century are fast receding into that distance whence they assume to the eyes of all men their due relative proportions, and whence those who have taken the lead in them are estimated with a judgment that cannot be biased by the prejudices of party, nor distorted by the glamour of self-interest. When, in the fulness of time, history shall be so revealed to posterity, the figure of Charles Pelham Villiers will stand out from among his contemporaries with a clearness greater even than it does now as that of the farseeing statesman who, with rare singleness of purpose, forgot himself in his zeal for the welfare of the people." The sunshade, an ebony handled one, set with diamonds carried by the Queen in the Diamond Jubilee procession, was, it will be remembered, the gift of the oldest of her faithful Commons. He was originally intended for the Indian Civil Service and went through the customary course of training at Haileybury College. His constitution, however, was not deemed sufficiently strong to withstand the Indian climate.

Another link with the past has been snapped by the death, on Monday, of the Dowager Countess Russell, the venerable widow of Lord John Russell, afterwards Earl Russell, and grandmother of the present peer. Unlike Lady Palmerston, Francess Countess Waldegrave, and the Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley, the deceased was never a great political lady—why it is not quite clear. She was intensely interested in politics; and probably inspired the "stalwart" Liberalism of her husband's kinsman, Mr. George Russell, head of the much-ridiculed little Forward Party—forward that is in regard to Home, not Frontier matters. She included members of the Irish party among her friends, and was wont to affirm that if "Lord John" had still been alive he would have been as ardent a Home Ruler as Mr. Gladstone.

The obituary list also includes the children's friend, "Lewis Carroll" (the Rev. C. L. Dodgson), author of those most delightful books, "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-glass"; the Rev. Dr. Liddell, late Dean of Christ Church, Oxford; Sir Polydore de Keyser, who was Lord Mayor of London when the last Paris Exhibition took place, and who formerly owned the big hotel near Blackfriars-bridge so much favoured by Continental visitors; General Hamond Weston Gwyn, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Major-General Simpson Hackett, who had seen much service and who a few years ago commanded the troops in Cyprus; Colonel Cooper-King, author of the "History of the British Army" and other military works; Mr. Hermon Eugene Falk, "father" of the Salt Trade, whose visit to India during the Viceroyalty of Lord Northbrook led to the equalisation of the salt duties; Signor Nicolini, husband of Mme. Adelina Patti; and Captain Sleeman, formerly in the P. & O. Service.

BOMBAY SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

THE sixth Bombay Extra Meeting was held on the Mahaluxmi Course on Saturday afternoon, the attendance being, however, a particularly small one. The day's card comprised seven races, the first of which was not run, Sampler and Marwarie being the only horses entered for it. The Importers' Plate and the Goodwood Stakes only drew small fields, the latter race, however, being the best contested during the afternoon's sport. The Grand Stand Plate resulted in a dead heat between Chanda and Angler, and on being run off, proved the former to be the best horse. In the last race Namdar's rider, native, was thrown off, and remained unconscious for some time. The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers was in attendance, and played a selection of music on the lawn. The following are the results of the several races that were run :—

1ST RACE.—"The Gang-Forward Plate." Rs. 200. For all horses maidens on 1st May, 1897. W. A. and C. raised 7lbs. Penalties—Winners once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs.; horses which have not won a race value Rs. 180, 5lbs. Distance 6 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's b e m Sampler	0
Mr R B's b a us g Marwarie	0

2ND RACE.—"The Importers' Plate." Rs 200. For all horses landed since 1st August, 1897. W. A. and C. raised 21lbs. Penalties—Winners of Rs. 180, once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Allowances—Galloways, 14st; horses which have not won a race value Rs. 50 allowed 4lbs. Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's br-bik aus m Miss Helena.

A Martin	1
Mr G Hunter's b aus g Neptune, Owner	2
Mr R H Hunter's b aus g Volley, Potter	3
Mr G Hunter's br aus g Dishonour, Moran	0

BETTING: 2 to 1 on Miss Helena; 5 to 1 against Volley; and 6 to 1 against Neptune and Dishonour.

Miss Helena, the favourite, got a good lead from the start, and won without much exertion, Neptune pulling up into second place after coming into the straight. Time—1 min. 7 1-2secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Goodwood Stakes." Rs. 200. For Arab and C.-B. Galloways. 13-3 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 1,000; 13-3 to carry 10st. 4lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 180 since 1st Dec., 1897, to carry 3lbs. special penalty, Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 180, 10lbs. Distance ½ mile.

Mr A M Bushari's g a p Liverpool, 10st 7lbs, Greenhalgh	1
Mr S A W's g a p Sirdar, 8st 7lbs, Chuggan	2
Mr Clarke's c a g Governor, 13st, Jakoo	3

BETTING: 3 to 1 against Governor; and 5 to 4 against Sirdar and Liverpool.

A capital race from start to finish, all three horses running neck and neck, and passing the winning post in a group. Time—55 1-2secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Gr

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	1	19
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	2	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	28	9	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	7	4	41
	Chuckla	11	1	
	Umarkhady	13	2	
	Dongri	8	3	
C	Market	31a	8	50
	Dhobi Talao	6	4	
	Fanaswady	15	2	
	Bhuleshwar	10	2	
	Khara Talao	10	1	
	Kumbarwada	4	1	
D	Khetwady	8	1	12
	Girgaum	8	1	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahaluxmi	3	0	
E	Mazagon	3	1	47
	Tarlwady	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	2	0	
	Kamatipura	12	5	
	Tardeo	3	4	
	Byculla	11	0	
	First Nagpada	7	2	
F	Parel	7b	2	7
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	7
	Worlee	2	2	
	Water Division	0	1	1
	N.-E. & Unknown	0	1	1
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		3	110
	Jain		7	
	Grant Road		7	
	St George's		1	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		4	
	Jain, Parel		2	
	Telugu		3	
	Hindu		5	
	Govt. House, Parel		7	
	Arthur Road		16	
	Darisathan		13	
	Modykhana		7	
	Port Trust		1	
	Maratha		5	
	Mardwadi		1	
	Bhatia		1	
	J. J. Hospital		1	
	Vassanjee		1	
	Cutchi Memon		1	
	Kolsa Moholla		1	
	Gocouldas Tejpal		1	
	Oomer Jumal		2	
	Nizampura		1	
	Imambara Mogal		3	
	3rd Bhoiwada		2	
	Brahma Khutri		1	
	Mooltani		1	
	Total	195	158	295
	Same date last year	123	79	268
	Total mortality same date 1896	...	...	76

a One from Jamnagar by rail, removed to Hajee Cassum Hospital.
b From Talegaum by rail, attacked on way.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	13
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	7	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	1	
	Fort, Northern	22	3	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	4	0	31
	Chuckla	6	0	
	Oomarkhad	7	2	
	Dongri	15	6	
C	Market	16	9	58
	Dhobi Talao	8	4	
	Fanaswady	5	4	
	Bhuleshwar	7	3	
	Khara Talao	7	1	
	Kumbharwada	2	3	
D	Khetwady	4	0	24
	Girgaum	5	5	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	11	2	48
	Tarwady	2	1	
	Second Nagpada	5	1	
	Kamatipura	9	8	
	Tardeo	12	3	
	Byculla	4	4	
	First Nagpada	0	1	
F	Parel	2	0	4
	Sewri	1	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	5
	Worli	4	1	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-E. & Unknown	1	0	6
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		2	13
	Jain		3	
	Grant Road		9	
	St. George's		1	
	Parel Govt House		4	
	Nagdevi		1	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		2	
	Jain, Parel		1	
	Telegu		2	
	Ripon Road		2	
	Hindu		5	
	Maratha		12	
	Arthur Road		26	
	Clive Road		1	
	Darisathan		2	104
	Modykhana		12	
	Port Trust		3	
	Bhoiwada		1	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		1	
	Bhatia		5	
	Halai Memcn		2	
	Kolsa Moholla		1	
	Kapole Bunia		1	
	J J Hospital		0	
	Gocouldas Tejpal		0	
	Cama		0	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Total	166	162	293
	Total plague deaths to date	18,234	14,668	
	Same date last year	...	...	267
	Total mortality same date 1896	...	...	83

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Death	1

THE INCREASE OF MORTALITY.

The following return gives the relative decrease and increase in the mortality of 1897 and 1898 :—

Week ending	1897. Total mortality.	1897. Increase or decrease per cent.	Week ending	1898. Total mortality.	1898. Increase or decrease per cent.
January 5	1,711	—7·66	January 4	1,951	+ 8·82
Do. 12	1,638	—4·26	Do. 11	1,357	+23·18
Do. 19	1,738	+2·32	Do. 18	1,540	+17·82
Do. 26	1,721	—2·10	Do. 25	1,728	+12·07
February 2	1,615	—4·41	February 1	1,871	+ 8·40

The fact that the population of Bombay at present is 300,000 greater than that of last year must be borne in mind when studying these figures.

CAMPING OUT IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND.

The Plague Committee have issued the following notification :—The Committee are prepared to erect sheds for families on vacant Government or Municipal land in the neighbourhood of Dadur, Matunga, and Sion at cost price. Applications should be made to the Secretary stating accommodation required. Value of sheds erected to be paid for before occupation. Occupiers of sheds will be allowed to retain them until the rains, when if not removed they will become the property of the Committee.

A VISIT TO THE BYCULLA SEGREGATION CAMP.

In order to satisfy myself as to the correctness or otherwise of the complaints which reach one's ears as to people undergoing hardships in the various Segregation Camps established in different parts of the city, writes a representative of this paper, I visited, on Saturday afternoon, the Byculla Segregation Camp, which is the largest of the kind in Bombay. The camp is situated in the vicinity of the compound of the Byculla Club on an open space of considerable area, and all the surroundings are peaceful and quiet. On inquiring at the office I found that the Superintendent in charge had gone out to distribute blankets among some new arrivals. After a few minutes the Superintendent, Mr. H. Row, returned, and gave me a cordial reception. He took me over to the huts, which were occupied by all sorts of people, Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians, Parsees, and Israelites, and put me in possession of every necessary information about the arrangements in the camp. His account as well as what I saw of the people gave me a very favourable impression as to the treatment they were receiving. The camp contains about 800 huts, and is capable of accommodating over three thousand persons. At the time of my visit the number of occupants in different huts amounted to 2,147 men, women, and children. With very few exceptions they belong to the working classes. In every hut there is accommodation for five persons, but a family with a less number of members is allowed the use of a whole hut in order to enable them to live in privacy. Besides the free use of huts, these people receive no other material aid from the authorities, except that women and children each get a blanket on their arrival in the camp. They are not supplied with food, as they are free to leave the camp whenever and for whatever purpose they wish. In this respect they are not subject to the stringent rules which prevail in the quarantine camps. Drs. J. Gallagher and V. B. Jayakar are in attendance and look after their medical wants. Every morning the Chairman and members of the Plague Committee, together with Captain Betham and Lieutenant Strong, of the 8th Bombay Infantry, inspect the camp, and personally see for themselves whether the regulations laid down for its management are carried out or not. In the face of these arrangements there seems to be no room for complaint by the people, excepting the annoyance which is naturally felt at being compelled to leave their homes. In comparison with the insanitary chawls to which they are accustomed, these huts are very comfortable habitations, and in justice to most of the occupants it may be said that they are quite content and seem to understand the benefits they derive from pure air and a good water supply. What gives them greater confidence in the authorities is that when vacating their houses they are allowed to take with them their goods and chattels and general household effects. Special care has been taken to prevent every possibility of interference with their religion. The Mahomedan quarters have been strictly kept apart from those for the Hindus, and in the latter as far as possible separate arrangements have been made for different castes. I left the place feeling that there was little to criticise in what I had seen.

UNLAWFUL DISPOSAL OF A DEAD BODY FROM FEAR OF SEGREGATION.

On Friday, a Purdasi, named Durgat Sing, employed in the service of Mr. Jallbboy Ardeshir Sett, the owner of Dongree Hill, discovered the dead body of a Hindu girl, aged about twelve years, buried on the open ground, just below the hill and behind the hut occupied by the Purdasi. The police were informed, and they made inquiries, which led to the finding of the mother of the deceased girl. The medical certificate obtained by the police from the district medical officer showed that the deceased had been suffering from chicken-pox, of which she died. The mother, on being questioned by the police, admitted having buried the body with the assistance of her son, at the place where it was found, simply out of fear of being removed to the segregation camp had the cause of the girl's death been made known to the plague authorities. The mother and son are in very poor circumstances. The coroner was communicated with and ordered the disposal of the body.

INOCULATION.

The daily report of persons inoculated with Prof. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the bungalow at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, belonging to H. H. the Aga Khan, shows that 71 Khojas and 11 of other nationalities were inoculated on Friday. The figures up to date are as follows :—Khojas 4,194 ; other nationalities, 1,116. Grand total 5,310. Out of 4,194 Khojas, 785 have been twice inoculated.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District a suspicious case of fever was detected in house No. 63, Hamal Street, and the patient was removed to the Modykhana Hospital. A woman, residing in the Fort, was found lying on the footpath, near Apollo Bunder, suffering from plague and was removed to the same hospital. Two deaths from plague were recorded in the district. In the Fort District thirty-two cases were detected, twenty-eight of them being removed to various hospitals. The cases were distributed amongst the following localities :—Pitha Street, Bhoiwar Lane, Cowasji Patel Street, Borah Bazaar Street, Mint Road, Mody Street, Bazaar Gate Street, Hornby Road, and King Lane. Two Parsee patients were removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital from Cowasji Patel Street. In the Mandvie ward nineteen plague attacks, two cases of suspicious fever, and nine deaths were recorded. In C Ward (south)—Market, Dhobi Talao, and Fanaswady sections—sixteen sufferers from plague were detected and taken to different hospitals. Six deaths were recorded and twenty-four contects were removed to the Wari Bunder Camp. In the same ward (north), Kumbarwada showed three cases and two deaths, Kharatalao two cases and four deaths, and Bhuleshwar two cases and four deaths. Sixteen contacts were removed to camps. In D ward (east) four cases of plague were removed to hospitals and three deaths recorded. In the same ward (west) one case of suspicious fever was removed to the hospital. In E ward, the two Nagpadas showed four cases and three deaths from plague. Four contacts were despatched to the Wari Bunder Camp. In the same ward (east), six cases of plague, three cases of suspicious fever, and two deaths were registered. In the Parel and Mahim districts three cases of plague and one of suspicious fever were removed to hospitals. One death was recorded and two contacts were removed.

Yesterday's reports showed that two dead bodies were examined, one in a hut at Victoria Bunder, and the other found lying on the road behind the Apollo Hotel, and the cause of death in both instances was assigned to plague. In the Fort District—one of the most infected parts of the city—twenty-six cases were detected, out of which twenty-three were removed to hospitals. Twenty-four residential quarters were vacated. Out of these twenty-six cases, seven cases were removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital, three from Cowasji Patel Street, two from Mody Street, one from Parsee Punchayat Lane, and one from the Pitha Cross Lane. Again, out of these twenty-six cases, Mody Street was responsible for seven cases, three cases were recorded in Cowasji Patel Street, four in the Borah Bazaar Street, and two in Maruti Street, while the following localities each showed a case of plague :—Dwarkadas Street, Goa Street, Mungesh Street, British Hotel Lane, Parsee Bazaar Street, Parsee Punchayet Lane, Pitha Cross Lane, Mint Road, Bhoiwar Lane, and the Cama Hospital. From the last place a mother and a baby were removed to the Modikhana Hospital, they being residents of E ward. In the Mandvie ward fourteen cases of plague, one of suspicious fever, and five deaths were recorded. Thirteen houses were evacuated. In C ward (north), Kumbarwada showed eight attacks and four deaths ; Kharatalao four attacks and three deaths ; and Bhuleswar one case and two deaths. In the same ward (south) eight cases and eleven deaths were recorded in the Market section, nine cases and ten deaths in the Dhobie Talao section, and four cases and three deaths in the Fanaswady section. Twelve contacts were removed to the Wari Bunder Camp. The reports from D ward were not available. In the E ward (west)—Tardeo and Kamatipoora sections—four cases of plague were removed to different hospitals and eight contacts sent to the Wari Bunder Camp. Eight deaths from plague were recorded. In the same district, Nagpada section showed six suspicious cases of fever and three deaths from plague. In the same ward (east) five cases of plague were removed to hospitals and four deaths, due to the same disease, were recorded. One patient was removed to the St. George's Hospital from Clare Road. In the Parel and Mahim Districts two cases of plague were removed to hospitals and two deaths recorded. Six contacts were sent to the Wari Bunder Camp.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

On Saturday 548 persons were under observation in the Modikhana Camp, and 400 in the Wari Bunder Contact Camp.

There were, yesterday, 530 persons remaining in the Modikhana camp and 430 in the Wari Bunder Contacts Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 588, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,109, making a total of 2,697 persons. Departures by sea 1,622, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,157, making a total of 3,779 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals, 1,082 persons.

SEGREGATION ARRANGEMENTS.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the suggestion made by Government to the Plague Committee for the provision of camping out accommodation for the people of Bombay in the Island of Salsette, many persons like myself approve of the suggestion made by Mr. Wingate in your issue of this morning to segregate the working class population within the limits of Bombay, but the majority of the middle class and well-to-do people would certainly prefer going to the suburbs of this city, and as I own large tracts of vacant fields and lands in the villages of Pahady, near Goregaum, Malad, Magathan, Borivli, and Bhayndar, along the B. B. and C. I. Railway Line, I shall be glad to place the same at the disposal of Government if required by them. There is a good supply of drinking well water in the above-lands and fields, which are situated close to the railway stations. I also offer to such of the public as may choose to live in tents or cudjan sheds, the free use of my abovementioned lands and fields, on their applying to me at the office of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., Elphistone Circle, Fort. Some of the Bhattia and Modh Bania gentlemen have already availed themselves of my offer.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 4. CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY.

BANDORA PLAGUE FUND.

	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged	240
Mr. Fazulbhoy Jan Mahomed	20
Mr. Dinshaw D. Daver	20
Mr. F. H. De Britto	10
Mr. Anandrao R. Talcherker	5
Mr. H. Gilbert	20
Mr. N. B. Masani	10
Messrs. Ali Mahomed Fazulbhoy and Abdulla Fazulbhoy	20
An Old Resident	20
In commemoration of the late Bai Motlibai	20
Mulla Family	20
Mr. R. F. Mulla	10
Miss A. Gostling	10
Mr. G. G. Masani	10
Dr. De Monte	20
Total	Rs. 475

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Saturday last.

ABANDONING A CHILD.

Coinabai, a Hindu woman, was charged with having, on the 21st November last, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by causing the death of a new-born child ; and with exposing the child with the intention of abandoning it. Mr. Binning, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Settur defended the prisoner.

The facts of the case were that, on the morning of the 21st November the accused was confined. She wrapped the child up in a bundle and placed it in a sweepers' gully at the back of her house at Doongri. The bundle was found by a Municipal sweeper, and was sent to the Bai Motlibai Hospital, where the child died shortly afterwards.

After two witnesses had been examined, Mr. Binning withdrew the charge of culpable homicide and the case was proceeded with on the other charge.

The jury unanimously convicted the prisoner of the latter charge, with a strong recommendation to mercy. His lordship sentenced the prisoner to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

Sulleman Jamal, a young Mahomedan, was charged with assaulting, on the night of the 29th November last, a Mahomedan girl, named Tahirubbee, about six years of age, in a house at Mutton Street. Mr. Robertson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not defended. The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty. His lordship told him he had been convicted of a most heinous offence, for which he was sentenced to transportation for ten years.

THEFT BY A PARSEE SERVANT.

Perozshah Rattanjee, *alias* Cursetjee Manekjee was charged with having, on the 9th January last, committed theft as a servant of currency notes, of the value of Rs. 1,000, the property of his master, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee Bardiwalla, manager of the Alliance Mills, residing at Tardeo. Prisoner represented to prosecutor that his parents had died of the plague, and taking pity on him, the prosecutor engaged him as a cook. On the day in question, prosecutor received Rs. 1,000 in currency notes from the office and placed them in a box in the presence of the prisoner and an office servant. The box was placed on his bed in another room, and the key under a pillow. Prosecutor, on his return from the bath-room, found the lock of the box had been tampered with, and the notes abstracted therefrom. A report having been made to the police, the prisoner, who had absconded, was arrested in Mowree Bazar as he was driving in a victoria towards Grant Road on the 20th ult. He denied having any money with him, but Rs. 993 were afterwards found upon him. He appeared to be an old offender, and upon conviction by the jury, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

There being no other case for trial, the first Criminal Sessions were formally dissolved.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

A FAIR number of members turned out at Coorla on Friday morning, the 3rd instant, to shoot at 700 and 800 yards. Good scores were made at both distances, 26's, being the top at both distances; several scores were spoiled by an unaccountable miss. The full scores are :—

23RD COMPETITION.	700 yds.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	26a
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	25a
Vol F E Otto, G I P R Vols	25b
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	25a
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	24c
Sgt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23a
C P Officer G Williams, Royal Navy	22d
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	22d
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	22d
Sergt A W Scott, Ordn Dept	22a
Vol C Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	22f
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	22f
Lce-Corpl H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	21g
Vol F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	20d
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	14
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	13

a Handicapped 8 points ; b handicapped 6 points, winner of 3rd spoon ; c handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st spoon ; d handicapped 6 points ; e handicapped 2 points, winner of 2nd spoon ; f handicapped 4 points ; and g handicapped 2 points.

24TH COMPETITION.	800 yds.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	26a
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	26c
C P Officer G Williams, Royal Navy	24c
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	24d
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	23c
Vol F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	23c
Vol F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	23c
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	22f
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	21c
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	20e
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	19e
Sergt A W Scott, Ordn Dept	18
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R Vols	16
Lce-Corpl H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	6
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	3

a Handicapped 8 points, winner of 3rd spoon ; b handicapped 6 points, winner of 1st spoon ; c handicapped 6 points d handicapped 4 points, winner of 2nd spoon ; e handicapped 8 points ; and f handicapped 4 points.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes, freckles, tan, sunburn ; soothes and heals stings of insects ; cures prickly heat, &c. ; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE debate on the Bill amending the Indian Penal Code is likely to take place in the Imperial Legislative Council a fortnight hence.

Two Bills which are to come up for final disposal this session at Calcutta are the Stamps Act and Indian Post Office Act, both measures affecting the mercantile community.

COLONEL MEIKLEJOHN has handed over the command of the troops at the Malakand to Colonel Reid and rejoined his appointment as Colonel on the Staff at Multan preparatory to proceeding on leave.

COLONEL NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, Officiating Deputy-Adjutant-General, Army Head-quarters, proceeds Home on leave by this week's mail steamer. Colonel Money, who holds the appointment permanently, but is now acting in command of the Assam district, rejoins at once.

MR. GUNGABISHEN, a well-known sowcar, has, says the "Hyderabad Chronicle," obtained from the Nizam the Abkari contract for the whole of the Dominions for the ensuing ten years for the sum of Rs. 11,19,000. He has also obtained the Secunderabad contract for Rs. 4,19,000. Compared with the price that was obtained in former years, the sale of the Abkari contract has produced quite an appreciable item of revenue.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. C. GRAVES has just vacated the command of the 39th Garhwal Rifles, the last year of which was in extension, and the final six months of which were spent in the field with the Malakand, Mohmand and Tirah Forces. Colonel Graves succeeded to the command of the 3rd Brigade, Malakand Field Force, when Brigadier-General Wodehouse was severely wounded in the night attack on the camp at Nawagai on the 20th September, until the brigade was dissolved at Peshawar on the 2nd October 1897, having taken part with the 1st Brigade, Mohmand Field Force, in forcing the Bedmanai Pass and punishing the Mitai and Suran Valleys, who largely assisted in the attack on Shabkadr.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the evacuation of Dagshai by the troops located at that station, for a year or such less period as may be necessary, pending the installation of a pipe water-supply, and in order to admit of the measures which have been suggested for remedying the various sanitary defects of the cantonment being effectually carried out. Sanction has also been accorded to the formation of a temporary division for the Subathu and Dagshai water works.

ALL who know the Chutter Munzil Club in Lucknow will be sorry to hear of the death a few days ago of Mr. J. D. Rozario, who had been steward of the Club ever since the Mutiny, and had won golden opinions from the multitude of members who have appeared and passed from the scene during forty years.

FROM the latest agricultural reports we learn that rain is urgently wanted over all the Delhi division, where the standing crops are beginning to suffer from drought. In the Jullundur division it is also wanted, but not badly, as recent showers have done good. Rain is badly needed all over the Lahore district ; and in the Rawalpindi division, the Shahpur and Sialkot districts want it badly, but the others are going on well up to date : all the frontier districts, except Dera Ismail Khan and parts of Dera Ghazi Khan, are well off. Prices are falling in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan, and are unchanged elsewhere, so the merchants do not seem to take a gloomy view of the state of affairs. The condition of irrigated crops everywhere is good.

PLAGUE has appeared in the village of Shikopur in the Jullundur district, 13 cases having been detected there. The village is situated near the other villages in the Jullundur district in which plague has been prevalent since October last.

"CAPITAL" writes :—We hear serious complaints from our local colliery companies regarding the inability of the East Indian Railway to cope with the present coal traffic. Indeed, one or two jute mills have been perilously near stopping owing to want of fuel ; and the position has become so alarming that we understand that a meeting of the Mining Association will shortly be convened to discuss the subject, when representatives of the jute manufacturing industry will be present. It is felt that if there is this serious pressure now, an acute crisis may arise later on when the wheat and seed crops fall to be moved to the sea-ports. We trust that the East Indian Railway will lose no time in obtaining the needed supply of wagons ; the strike at home is over, the telegraph wires are open, and no cheeseparing economy should be allowed to intervene on this occasion, or the Chamber of Commerce will have good cause to advocate the claims of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway.

FROM news received from Colonel Mayne it would appear that Baluch and Mehrab Khan, with their following, did not offer any opposition at the first pass 31 miles from Pasni, but drew back towards Turbat. The column, which had been joined by its cavalry detachment, pushed on and at 8 a.m. on January 31st sighted the enemy, who were holding the entrance of the western pass leading direct to Turbat, which was one short March beyond. Colonel Mayne engaged the enemy at 8-30 a.m., and in spite of their numbering some 1,500 men, he completely defeated them after only two hours' fighting. They lost one hundred killed, among whom were Baluch Khan and his grandson, Mehrab, and Gul Mahomed Nosherwan. Our casualties were thirteen ; namely, 30th Baluchis, 3 killed and 8 wounded ; Hazara Mountain Battery, 1 killed and 1 wounded. After an hour's halt Colonel Mayne continued his advance through a difficult defile, reaching Turbat at 5 p.m. the same evening. The fort was found to be held by the enemy, and was shelled. As the leaders of the rising are dead, it is not likely that there will be any more serious fighting. The Mehrab Khan whose death is reported, is not the well known Gitchki Chief who began the disturbance, but belongs to Bolida. Mehrab Khan Gitchki is reported as having escaped to Kedj with his men, but this appears uncertain. Mir Ashraf, a Rind sowar, was killed in the fight.

THE active hostility which our Government has recently shown to the landing of arms at Bushire and other ports in the Persian Gulf, writes the Lahore paper, has created much concern in British commercial circles on that coast. Although so far back as 1881 the Shah of Persia prohibited trade in arms and ammunition, it has apparently been openly winked at by everybody, including His Royal Highness himself and the British Resident. The Shah's Government has been reaping a large harvest in revenue from this illegal trade, and it may well be that they, as well as the merchants of Bushire and elsewhere, are regretting the action of the Government in seizing the cargo of the Beluchistan. After the allegations that the Afridi is to an extent munitioned from the Persian Gulf, it is singular to hear the British merchants at Bushire indignantly protest that their legitimate trade has been interfered with, and bewailing the fact that French and other vessels will be able to continue the trade without let or hindrance. These merchants also argue that the contraband arms and cattridges do not find their way to the Indian frontier, as the difficulties of conveyance to such a distance are insuperable. However this may be, the fact remains that large and increasing war stores are being imported into Persia, and that warlike and discontented tribes are being armed illicitly, which is a fact that neither our own nor the Shah's Government can view with equanimity.

ON Dec. 21, says the New York correspondent of the "Standard," "I telegraphed the suicide of Mr. Secretary Herbert's daughter ; her friend, Miss Anna Wells, shot herself the day after Christmas. On Jan. 7, Governor Waite's daughter to k poison. On Jan. 10 Senator Blackburn's youngest daughter, Mrs. Lane, shot herself in her husband's presence with a revolver which had been given to her by her father. These four cases in Miss Herbert's circle have startled Washington society. No explanations can be given except that these tragadies are the result of melancholia, and some features suggest, what is possibly a mere coincidence, that each Lady had passed out of official society in the course of the recent political changes. Senator Blackburn recently failed to obtain re-election because of his disagreement in regard to the public financial policy with Secretary Carlisle. This was followed by Mr. Lane's dismissal from the Treasury, Mr. Lane having taken the leave of absence which was refused him for his honeymoon."

IN the Divorce Division, on Jan. 18, Mrs. Walker's petition for a judicial separation from her husband, a son of the late Sir Andrew Walker, was granted on the ground of legal cruelty.

THE Queensland National Bank some time ago shipped 50,000 sovereigns on board the Oceana for conveyance from Port Jackson to Lloyds Bank in London. On the voyage one of the ten chest was broken open, and 5000 sovereigns were stolen. The bank proceeded against the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, who repudiated liability; but Mr. Justice Mathew held that it must be presumed that the strong room in which the bullion was conveyed was capable of resisting thieves. The Court of Appeal, on Jan. 18, affirmed that decision, and dismissed the Steamship Company's appeal.

TWO new corps have been added to the Russian army on the German and Australian frontiers.

THE removal of the remains of Prince Alexander of Battenberg to the newly-erected mausoleum in Sofia took place on January 15.

THE alliance between the Clerical and Republican parties in Italy has, it is asserted, now been semi-officially "recognised" by the Vatican.

THE candidature of Prince George of Greece as Governor of Crete is supported by England, Russia, and France, and opposed by Germany.

A STRIKE involving over ten thousand hands has broken out in the great manufacturing centre of Ivanovo-Voznesenek, in the Government of Vladimir, in consequence of dissatisfaction at the new factory regulations drawn up at St. Petersburg, which came into force at the New Year.

IN consequence of representations made by Sir Philip Currie, the Porte has withdrawn the permission given to a German syndicate for the prolongation of the Anatolian Railway, and the right of the Smyrna-Aidin Company to construct a railway within forty kilometres of its line remains intact.

ON February 6 (says the *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent) a special commission will be opened under M. Kovalefsky, director of the Board of Trade, to discuss the important question of introducing a general Russian Customs traffic for foreign imports into Siberia by the northern sea route, which have hitherto been carried executively in British ship.

THE "Journal des Debates" states that the Anglo-French Convention, which was recently signed, on the subject of Indian coolie emigration to Reunion, contains a stipulation under which the Colony of Reunion is bound to send home, at its own expense, Indians whose term of engagement has expired, and another declaring that children born of Indian immigrants will not lose if so jure their nationality, and will, therefore not be bound to serve in the Army.

THE "Times'" St. Petersburg correspondent states that the Russian Budget for 1898 shows an actual deficit of 106,291,706 roubles, chiefly in the extraordinary expenditure. This is due, it is pointed out, to a reproductive outlay on railway contruction and equipment, but the correspondent observes that some years will have to elapse before it is refunded. The Minister of Finance expatiates at length on his monetary reform, and says that the paper currency is being gradually withdrawn from circulation, and that Russia's adoption of monometallism is "irrevocable."

PARAGRAPHS about the probable sale of the contents of the White Lodge, including some splendid old furniture, have been going round the papers. As a matter of fact (says the "Westminster Gazette") all the valuable furniture at the White Lodge belongs to the Queen, who merely "lent" this house to the late Duchess of Teck in 1883. The old furnitnre to which reference has been made was the property of the Duchess of Gloucester, the last survivor of the family of George III., who died in 1857, and after her death it was purchased by the Queen, to whom it now belongs.

MRS. TYNDALL, the widow of Professor Tyndall, has remitted to the Royal Institution a sum of £1000 which she states that her husband desired her, at such time as should be convenient to herself, to present as an expression of his attachment to the institution, with which he was so long connected, and of his sympathy with its objects.

THE Secretary of State for India has approved the scheme of re-organisation for the India Public Works Department recently submitted for his consideration, and the changes recommended will be forthwith carried out. These include a rearrangement of the duties. The Irrigation and Public Works section will be on a comparatively small one in future, and the functions of the present head of the Irrigation Department will be somewhat extended in order to convert the office as it now stands into that of an independent secretary to the Government. In the railway branch, however, more extensive changes are thought to be necessary, and some rearrangement of appointments will take place, to be hereafter announced.

A PICTURE of Sir Henry Havelock-Allan in the sergeants' mess of the head quarters of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers fell from its hanging to the floor on Dec. 29, at 3-40 p.m., the same after noon that Sir Henry left his escort to proceed to Jamrud.

LORD ROBERTS, who attended the inaugural dinner of the Corinthian club in Dublin on Jan. 15, referred to the army and India frontier questions. In order to maintain an efficient Army, we must, he said, make the military Service sufficiently popular to attract to the ranks men fit to take part in the severe and arduous campaigns in which our troops in India have been engaged, and in which both british and native soldiers had so greatly distinguished themselves. If we are to have peace on our border we must have some kind of control over the 200,000 tribesmen whose territory coterminated with ours for 1000 miles. On the motion of Sir Charles Cameron, Lord Roberts was then enrolled as the first honorary member of the club.

GENERAL KUROPATKINE, the new Russian Minister for War, may (observes a writer in the "Daily Chronicle") be said to be the most distinguished General in the active list of the Russian army, now that age and ill-health have put Gourko and Dragomiroff in the background. He entered the army in 1866, passed through the Staff College, taking the gold medal of his year, and in 1875 was sent to make a study of French methods in Algeria, during which he took part in a desert expedition, and saw some skirmishes with the Arabs. On his return to Russia he was appointed to the staff in Turkistan, but was soon recalled to take part in the war against Turkey. As Skobeleff's chief of the staff, Captain Kuropatkine shared the glory of his young leader. He was again and again mentioned in Skobeleff's reports and despatches, and henceforth his career was safe. He was severely wounded at the Shipka. For a short time after the war he acted as a professor at the Staff College, and found time to write a history of the campaign of Bulgaria ; but Skobeleff asked for him as a chief of the staff when he was against the Teckes Turkomans, and Colonel Kuropatkine was the General's right-hand man in the campaign of Goek Tepe. Henceforth all his work was done in Central Asia.

D'ARTAGNAN was of opinion that English was "only French badly pronounced." A somewhat similar opinion seems to be held by some French writers regarding the little expressions and figures of speech which, with slight differences, are common to both countries. One of these ingenious gentlemen has been explaining to a curious world why the French pawnbroking establishments are called "My aunt." The Prince de Joinville, son of Louis Philippe, was kept very short of money in his youth. One day the father noticed that the Prince was not wearing a splendid gold watch that had been given to him by his mother. "Where is your watch ?" asked the bourgeois King. "At my aunt's," was the reply. Princess Adelide was interrogated on the subject, but the knew nothing about it. Then the young scapegrace admitted he had pawned it. "My aunt," therefore, became proverbial for the Monte-de-Piete. But then, it may be asked, how it comes about that the pawnbroker in England is facet

MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENT.

INVESTMENT OF SURPLUS MONEYS.

A BILL to supplement the Provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, with respect to the Investment of Sinking Funds and Surplus Moneys and to validate certain Debentures is to be introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent.

The statement of objects and reasons set forth that the Bill is to remove certain legal difficulties in regard to the exercise, by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, of the powers of investing in their own securities already conferred on them by Section 109 (d) and Section 122 (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1894; to obviate the extinction of, and to keep in force their debentures when taken up or acquired for investment by the Corporation themselves; and to remove all doubts as to the validity of, and so far as may be necessary to validate all Municipal debentures in which such investments purport already to have been made.

2. The power to invest in their own securities (1) for sinking funds (2) for surplus moneys' investments, and (3) for special funds, such as the Municipal Buildings Fire Insurance Fund, has been extensively availed of by the Corporation, and financially with the best results.

3. The practice of the Corporation when making such investments for sinking funds or special funds has been to reserve such portions as were from time to time required out of any Municipal loan which might for the time being be available for issue, as having been sanctioned for the purposes of some permanent work; instead of issuing to the public the debentures representing the portions of loans so required, and then buying such debentures back at the heavy premium which the invariably commanded, the Corporation took them over themselves, at par, on account of sinking fund or special fund as the case might be, and thus effected a saving of the commission and heavy increased premium charges which they would otherwise have had to bear.

4. Again, as regards surplus moneys' investments, the Corporation have from time to time been using their surplus moneys, when available, for the purposes of permanent works, in anticipation of the actual raising of loans sanctioned for the purposes of such works, and it has thus often happened that, when the time came for the issue of such loans, it was found unnecessary to raise portions of them in the public market; instead of doing so, the sums previously applied for such works from surplus moneys were replaced in the shape of corresponding debentures of the respective loans, issued at par, on account of surplus moneys' investments, and these debentures were held in view to being negotiated from time to time as favourable opportunity might offer, and as the surplus moneys which they represented might be required for use.

5. It has, however, been doubted whether, technically, the practice thus followed constituted a borrowing within the meaning of Section 108 of the Municipal Act, and even if it did, whether, in the absence of express legislative enactment to the contrary, the legal effect of the Corporation acquiring their own debentures might not be simply to discharge *pro tanto* their debt and extinguish the debentures.

6. It is obviously of the utmost importance that the validity of the securities representing sinking funds created for the repayment of Municipal loans should be placed beyond any doubt, and scarcely less important is it that the financial arrangements of the Municipality should not be liable to be dislocated by their finding that the securities representing their surplus moneys' investments are not valid or available for negotiation whenever the exigencies of the demands on such surplus moneys may require.

7. There seems no good reason why, when an authorized investment in their own securities is sought to be made and such securities happen at the time to be available for issue, the Municipality should be forced to adopt the circuitous and costly procedure of first issuing to the public and afterwards purchasing back, rather than the more simple method which has been resorted to, and is certainly more economical contemplated that the power to invest in their own securities might, in whatever way effected, have the legal effect of extinguishing the securities themselves.

It is evident therefore that special legislation is necessary, and the Bill, as drafted, will, it is believed, remove the the doubts and difficulties which have arisen.

8. The schedule specifies all the Municipal debentures which the Corporation hold in respect of sinking funds and surplus moneys' investments.

Provision has been made for the investments being in the name of "the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay" to obviate the awkward anomaly of debentures being granted *by* the Corporation *to* the Corporation themselves.

THE LAW OF SEDITION.

OPINION OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the Bengal Government regarding the proposed amendments of the Code. They say:—"The Committee have given very careful consideration to the proposed amendments to sections 124A and 505 of the Penal Code, and while they recognise that it is desirable to amend the law relating to seditious utterances and writings they are not prepared to accept the amendments as they stand as tending to the object which the Government have in view, as stated by Mr. Chalmers in his speech introducing the Bill—that the law might be expressed in clearer and more unequivocal terms. The Committee do not understand why the words' established by law in British India' after the word 'Government' in the existing clause 124A are deleted, and would move that these words be restored.

"It further appears to the Committee that the insertion of the words 'or promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or ill-will between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects in the proposed new section 124A is equivalent to introducing under the head of sedition an offence which would more properly deal with in another section of the Code. Notwithstanding that in article 93 of the Digest of Criminal Law by Sir James Fitz-James Stephen one of the definitions given of a seditious intention is 'an intention to promote feelings of illwill and hostility between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects,' they would point out that this eminent lawyer, in framing Section 124A of the Penal Code, as it stands at present, did not consider it necessary to insert the special provision now under reference, and in speaking in Council on the subject of the section he asserted that it was substantially the same as the law of England at the present day, thought it was much compressed, much more distinctly expressed and freed from the great amount of the obscurity and vagueness with which the law of England was hampered. Dr. John Mayne, a well known commentator on the Penal Code, in his work on the Criminal Law of India, published in 1890, states on page 473 that the section is very carefully drawn so as to represent the law as it has settled down in England since Mr. Fox's Libel Act of 1772. Looking at the arrangement of the Code which distinctly discriminates between offences against the State and offences against the public tranquility, it would appear to the Committee much more advisable to deal with attempts to promote feelings of enmity or ill-will between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects by an amendment if necessary, of section 153, Chatper S of the Code.

"From the above remarks it will be seen that the Committee do not consider that any special amendment is required in section 124A, as it stands at present but would suggest that a clearer definition of the word "disaffection" than that given in Explanation 1 is desirable. With regard to Explanation 2 they would also suggest that it should be recast on the lines of the second paragraph of article 93 of the Digest of Criminal Law by Sir James Fitz-James Stephen, which expresses with very great lucidity what is not a seditious intention. With reference to the proposed amendment to section 505 of the Code, the whole gist of the offence under the section, as it at present stands, is that the person who circulates any statement, rumour or report, knows that statement, rumour or report to be false. In the proposed amended section the words "which he knows to be false" have been omitted, but an exception has been added the effect of which is to throw the onus on the accused to show that the statement, rumour or report is true. It appears to the Committe that in most cases the accused will never be able to discharge this onus, and the probable effect will be to deter people from making perfectly true complaints in cases of misconduct on the part of persons specified in the section. It also appears to the Committee that the insertion in clause (A) and (B) of the section, after the words 'with intent to cause' of the words 'or which is likely to cause' and in clause (C) after the words 'with intent to incite' of the words 'or which is likely to incite' is open to grave objection, as it may involve unnecessary harassment and annoyance to innocent persons who have no intention of causing or inciting any offence against the State or the public tranquility."

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THE LATE MR. MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

A MEMORIAL PORTRAIT.

THE ceremony of unveiling the portrait of the late Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee by his Honor Sir Alexander Mackenzie took place at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Tuesday evening in the presence of a large gathering of all classes of the community.

The Hon. Sir Henry Prinsep said:—I have been much gratified at being asked to take a prominent part in the interesting ceremony which has brought us together this evening, though I feel my own inability to express adequately the high qualities which we desire to commemorate in the picture before us. Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee, a Parsee gentleman of a well-known and honoured family of Bombay, came in 1857, at the age of 21 years, to reside in Calcutta, and in partnership with his father became one of the most prosperous merchants in this city. He was, like many others, ruined by the failure of the Union Bank in 1849, having to surrender his entire property, the system of companies with limited liabilities being then unknown to the law. From that time until his death in 1891, though he never attained the commanding influence of wealth and affluence, he never lost the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens which he already obtained in more prosperous circumstances. He was appointed Persian Consul in this city in 1870, and in 1873 was appointed Sheriff, being distinguished as the first native gentleman to hold this office. He also filled various high municipal offices in this city. His career was consequently remarkable as that of one of the foremost citizens of Calcutta, and it is as such that we desire to record publicly the sterling qualities which raised him to that position. It has been truly said that Indian life, that is, public life in this country, is short and this is especially applicable to those who, like myself, belong to the official class of the community; but Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee was so far fortunate as to have an unbroken record of 54 years, and I venture to say that at no time during it did he ever fail in the high estimation of his fellow-citizens or ever make an enemy. Of very few, if indeed of any of those here assembled, can this be said. And the reason is not far to seek. He united in his own person the highest qualities of a gentleman and was an ornament to the native community to which he belonged. While exemplary in the performances of his public duties as a citizen, his private life has equally called for the highest admiration from all who had the good fortune to know him. To a rare modesty and absence of ostentation or suspicion of subserviency, he united a devotion to duty, public or private, and he was gifted by nature with a commanding presence, a most kindly disposition and the refinement of unselfishness, consideration for the feelings of others, and a remarkable courteous and gentle bearing and address. Personally I may add that though these qualities have excited the highest admiration which others around me show, I feel more strongly bound to this manifestation of feeling as Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee was the connecting link between myself and my father, who left Calcutta as a member of the Supreme Council in March, 1843, while I am myself the connecting link between two generations of the Manackjee Rustomjee family. On behalf of the subscribers of this memorial, I ask your Honor to confer on it the high distinction of unveiling the portrait of our much honoured friend and fellow-citizen, and I would venture to hope that it will remain in its present position in this Town Hall undisturbed, like too many other old memorials, by the ruthless hand of future generations, as a memorial of Times passed, to do honour to the present in utter disregard to the past which has so much contributed to our present prosperity.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie addressing the meeting said:—I had much pleasure in consenting to attend on this occasion and perform the function to which I have now to address myself. On Tuesday evening I accepted the invitation with pleasure, because Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee was one of my oldest friends in Calcutta. But that fact would not in itself perhaps account for the presence of the local head of the Administration at a ceremony of this kind. Why, then, are we all here to-day? In most cases memorials of this description are designed to perpetuate the virtues of successful men, who have bulked largely in the eye of the general public—of great statesmen or victorious generals—of national leaders, philanthropists, and citizens of renown. Now I do not think that we can class the late Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee under any of these categories. He was, indeed, ever since I knew him, hardly what one would style a successful man. The wealth which his family once possessed had gone, through no fault of theirs or his. He was not even what would be called nowadays a 'prominent' citizen if prominence consists, as it too often does, in persistent self-advertisement and garrulity. But there was no man in all Calcutta more respected and esteemed by every class of the community, European and Native. He, no doubt, rendered long service to the public as a Municipal Commissioner, as a Justice of the Peace and Honorary Magistrate, and he was the first native gentleman selected for the office of Sheriff of this Presidency town. But in all these offices he did his duty in a quiet, unostentatious way. He served faithfully in all these offices, and never dreamt of making office serve him. In this way he won for himself a reputation and position which was in its way unique. To men of the present generation he was a living link with the past. He had seen fifteen Governors-General come and go and known them all, and his memory had stored up a wealth of experience such as no other man in Calcutta could present to. This experience and hoarded wisdom he devoted to the cause of peace and good-will, and he inherited in the love and respect of every class of the community that blessing which is the sure reward of the peace-maker, wherever religious persuasion we may be found. It was remarked at his death that it was indeed one of the strangest ironies of time that the nation which expelled the Zoroastrians from its shores should, for many years, have entrusted its interest in the capital of India to the Parsee merchant—Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee. His honesty and personal probity were unimpeachable. Above all he was a cheerful and a pleasant man—one of those concerful people who are in this age of stress and worry the best promoters of social happiness, and one of those pleasant people endowed with that pleasantness which arises from sweetness of disposition and broad geniality of nature. We are met to-day, then, to honour the late Mr. Rustomjee as a type a type of a character of which we have all too few among us at the present day. It is to show my appreciation of his character, as well as my regard for the man, that I have consented to perform the office of unveiling his portrait.

His Honor then unveiled the portrait, which is a capital likeness of the late Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee, and the work of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee next proposed a vote of thanks to His Honor on behalf of the subscribers to the Memorial Fund.

His Honor was then conducted to his carriage by the Executive Committee, after which the gathering separated.

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

MR. LEONARD H. COURTNEY, M.P., presided on January 18, over a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, held at the Royal United Service Institution, when a paper was read by Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S.I., on "The Recent Course of Trade within the British Empire."

Mr. Baines in his paper surveyed the balance of trade within the Empire for the last thirty years, except as to Canada, where the period was only twenty-five years, the earlier figures being scarcely uniform with the rest. In a series of tables he set forth these balances, dividing the period into quinquennial groups. On the whole the tendency of late years had been for the exports to exceed the imports. In the whole period the former rose by about 101, the latter by some 82 per cent. Referring to the adaptability of various Colonies to changes in the market, he said Ceylon offered an admirable object-lesson as a striking example of British enterprise. Coffee began to fail from 1869. Cinchona was then tried with succes, but with an insufficient market, further restricted by the improved chemical processes adopted some eight or nine years ago. In 1876 some 2300 of tea were cautiously exported from the island. The year the return reached 117,000,000lb. Without ignoring differences in physical features, was it not possible that to some extent the difference between this Colony and some others which had been driven from their long established markets by modern circumstances was attributable to the difference in character of an enterprise conducted by settlers who had the *animus revertendi* to the invigorating conditions of British life, and of one for generations in the hands of permanent Colonists in climatic conditions to which they had to adapt themselves by long process of modification from their native traditions and surroundings? With regard to the geographical distribution of the trade of the United Kingdom, German preponderance over British was confined in Europe to Central Europe, Sweden and Denmark, while in other cases the relative trade values were regulated mainly by geographical considerations. There were, however, some marked exceptions, such as, for instance, the high proportion of the French trade with Egypt, Medeira, and Mauritius, due partly to political tradition, and that of the United States with Russia and Portugal. In the main, however, the early British bird had still hold of the business end of the early worm, though it was clear that large joints of the succulent annelid were being appropriated very materially by those who were growing up strong enough to venture a pull, or two against their elder competitor. The real race was for the belated barbarian, only just being tempted above ground, by which he meant the fields for commerce now being opened out mainly in Africa. We had reached, apparently, a stage in our economic history in which we could no longer rely to anything like the same extent as heretofore, on the natural advantages of our country in the shape of its mineral wealth.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND INDIA.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, speaking on Jan. 19, at a Great Unionist demonstration in Liverpool, said the condition to which the Liberal party was reduced, as illustrated in the manner in which they treated the programme adopted by the National Liberal Federation at Derby, was a matter for sympathy and commiseration. The Government, he maintained, had fulfilled many of its pledges. In reference to the Eastern question, the present position of matters was intolerable and could not be allowed to continue indefinitely. We had secured to great results—we had pledged the Great Powers to the autonomy of Crete, and with their assistance had prevented the dismemberment of Greece. He hoped we should not be compelled to take isolated action; no Government would be justified in doing so unless they had entirely exhausted every other possibility. It was impossible to enter into minute details, on an occasion like this, upon these important matters; but he believed the Government was proceeding upon principles which would command themselves to the majority of the nation. Coming to the Indian frontier war, Mr. Chamberlain said:—

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

We are carrying on in India, and I hope I may speak in the past tense and say that we have carried on, that it will not be necessary to continue them, but we have carried on great military operations under difficulties which probably it is hardly possible for any layman to appreciate, and which I believe are such as have not been undergone by any other army in modern times. (Cheers.) These operations have been forced upon us by attacks deliberately made with provocation upon our posts, and upon our soldiers. I do not think our opponents dispute for a moment that under the circumstances and after these attacks it was possible for us to do anything but to undertake these expeditions. Although we were forced to undertake it, I readily admit that it was a most regrettable necessity. There is very little which is satisfactory about a campaign of this kind against a brave mountain people in a territory which is worth nothing from any commercial point of view. The only thing upon which we can look with absolute content is the bravery of our troops, the loyalty of the Indian Army—(cheers)—and the evidence of great resource of the Indian Government; but in the midst of these operations, in the very thick of the difficulties which come upon us, our opponents accused us before the world of a deliberate breach of faith with the tribes, to which they attributed the insurrection. That, of course, is a charge which was taken up, as anyone might have known it would be taken up, by our enemies abroad, and which was not calculated to prevent disaffection in India itself, which ought not to have been made except upon the gravest foundation, the most serious foundation, and as a matter of fact, it had absolutely no foundation at all. (Cheers). This idea of breach of faith was never raised by the Government during the months under consideration when they had this question before them. The only allusion to it which occurs in any of the correspondence is in a private letter from the late Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General, in which he suggested to the Governor-General that somebody, not themselves, not the Government, not the Secretary of State but somebody unknown might raise this question and they wanted to know from the Governor General what the answer was. The Governor General gave them the most complete answer dealing with the facts in detail, and giving them reply which would be satisfactory, I should think, to any ordinary man, and as far as I know, there was no answer to that on the part of the late Government, and when they decided, as they did, to continue the Chitral policy, which is fairly to be argued—that we ought to have retired from Chitral, and that if we had done so these troubles would never have broken out. Now, in the first place, let me say nothing is easier than to say what might could, or would have happened something which was not done and which was done. But it is a matter of the purest speculation, and, for my part, speaking, of course, without expert authority upon such a subject, it appears to me very improbable that a retirement from Chitral immediately after awanton attack had been made upon that place by the tribes in the neighbourhood would have been received by the exhibition of great force—to have retired from Chitral at such a moment, it seems to me, would certainly have led to greater dangers than any of those with which we are now confronted. (Cheers.) Would it not have been to suggest to all these fierce and semi-barbarous peoples, who know no argument except the argument of force, that they had only to exercise sufficient pressure upon the British Government and that they would then scuttle? A more dangerous doctrine I cannot conceive to be taught in the case of our great dependency of India. (Hear, hear.) For what is our position there? We hold there authority over a vast population of 250 millions of people, and the only force that we have at our own disposal and of our own blood is an army of 80,000 men. Why, if millions of the population were unanimously opposed to our rule a mere breath would disperse that army and if we hold our own there now—to the great advantage, as I believe of the population as well as of ourselves—we do it because they have an enormously superior force, with firm resolution and determination that army is the firm resolution and determination of Great Britain to give its whole resource to the defence of any position which may there be threatened. But there is another consideration which I have not been mentioned, but which, it seems to me should weigh with all of us. This frontier policy of which you hear so much is a question of the greatest complication and of the greatest importance. It raises questions of military strategy, it raises questions of our political relations of the gravest delicacy in regard to Afghanistan and with regard to the great empire of Russia, which has now come close to our bounds. Now, in regard to such questions, which require years, months or a few years from documents and papers, or would you trust those who like the Indian Government have been engaged for years and years in the study of this question—(Certainly" and "Hear, hear")—to whom it is of greater importance, to whom it bulks more largely than all other questions, and the military experts whose business it is to understand the military aspect of the case? It appears that the late Government were prepared to override the unanimous opinion of the Indian Government and the opinion of the vast majority of the greatest experts in military science in the country. They had some military opinion in their favour, but the great majority was against them. I think they would have incurred a great responsibility, and I think we ought to be excused if we, at all events, do not have quite the same confidence in our own infallibility. I am sure that the Government, the members of the Government, will be perfectly willing to take upon themselves, as they are bound to do, full responsibility for the decision which has been taken, but, at the same time, my confidence in the correctness of that decision is greatly strengthened by the knowledge that we have the approval of the vast majority of those who have made this question a special study. (Cheers.) He was rejoiced to say that in South Africa, under the wise guidance of Sir Alfred Milner, some progress had been made towards a better understanding between the races upon whose good relations the prosperity of the country depended.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JAN. 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H E L P Dupernex, BCS	Lieut J R Garden
Mr J L Johnston, BCS	Lieut H W Weekes
Mr H S Tozer, B	Lieut W C H Bunbury
Mr P P Dease, B	Lieut F W Birch
Mr H A Gass, M	Surg-Major F F MacCartie
Capt A S Rooke	Surg-Major E R Da Costa
Lieut E N Stockley	Surg-Capt D G Marshall
Lieut A H Babington	Hon Lieut W H Steele

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A Sabonadiere, B 6 mos.	Capt C J Corfield, 1 week
Mr C E Biddulph, B 4 mos.	Lieut E E Preston, 6 mos
Mr H W Lushington, M, 6 mos.	Lieut A Shairp, 6 mos
Lt-Col F R Ditmas, 2 mos	Lieut T J Drever, till July 24, 1898

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E J B Hudson	Lieut N St G Chamler
Mr J N D La Touche	Surg-Major R H Charles
Mr T D Dinwiddie	Surg-Major L A Waddell
Col W T Shone	Surg-Capt A W F Russell
Capt W M Cubitt	Sub-Condr E Tydeman
Lieut F A Smith	

ON Jan. 15 the joint committee of the allied trades sent to the secretries of the Employers' Federation an official notification that the demand for a forty-eight hours week, made on July 3 last, was withdrawn. —The secretaries of the Employers' Federation have intimated in reply that, subject to the acceptance of the conditions of management mutually adjusted at the recent Westminster conference, and on the understanding that there will be resumption of work simultaneously in all in the workshops of the federated employers, the employers are prepared to reopen their works to members of the allied unions on Monday, January 24.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains Indigestion, &c.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

RUSSO-FRENCH OPPOSITION TO BRITISH LOAN PROPOSALS.

THE *Times'* Pekin correspondent telegraphed on Jan. 15:—"Sir Claude MacDonald, in an interview yesterday, informed the Tsungli-Yamen that England was willing to assist China to liquidate the Japanese indemnity and would provide a loan of £12,000,000 at par to run fifty years. The service is to be 4 per cent. annually, net, including sinking fund. The conditions are as follows:—(1) The opening of three treaty ports—namely Ta-lien-wan, (Siangin in Hugan province Siang-in on the Hang-Kiang river to the north of 'Sian-tan' in the Hunan province), and Nan-ning, thereby increasing the Customs revenue. (2) A declaration that no portion of the Yangtze-kiang valley shall be alienated to any other Power. (3) The right to extend the Burma railway through Yunnan. In the event of default, China places certain revenues under the control of the Imperial Customs. On this basis negotiations will proceed. The Chinese regard the negotiations as advantageous, but fear the threatened opposition of France and Russia, especially to the opening Ta-lien-wan and Nan-ning." In regard to the foregoing it is pointed out in financial circles in London that a considerable portion of the 4 per cent. which it is suggested should be paid by China would be required for the purposes of amortisation, and that the loan would thereby be nearer of 3 per cent. than a 4 per cent. basis the sinking fund apart. Reuter's Pekin correspondent telegraphed definitely on Jan. 16:—"The Russian and French Ministers objects to the British proposals for the opening of treaty ports. The Chinese Government approves them but fears trouble from Russia." A "Times'" telegram dated Pekin, Jan. 18, says:—"The Russian "Charge d'Affaires," M. Pavloff, protests strongly against the opening of Ta-lien-wan. China, apparently anxious to obtain British financial assistance, will give ample satisfactory security for the repayment of the loan and will permit the extension of steam communication on inland waters and grant increased trade facilities at all open ports."

The *Times'* Pekin correspondent says that at an interview with the Tsung-li-Yamen on Jan. 19, the Russian "Charge d'Affaires" threatened reprisals and the withdrawal of Russia's friendship and protection if Ta-lien-wan were opened. The Chinese, while recognising the advantages of the British terms as affording the best hope of maintaining the integrity of the Empire, are wavering.

Some of the Vienna journals of yesterday commented on the statements of British Ministrs with reference to the Chinese question. The observation of the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* and the *Vaterland* are friendly in tone, but the Pan-Germanic *Deutsche Zeitung* reviews something over three colums to an article entitled "England's Decline." Its conclusion is that "The Great Continental Powers must unite in a ruthless economic campaign against England and must continue the struggle until the world-empire and the self-conceit of the English nation of shopkeepers shall be finally annihilated." The *Times'* to-day observes:—We are, as the Vienna organ reminds us, a "nation of shopkeepers," but it was by and through our commerce, and that maritime supremacy which is inseparably connected with our commerce, that we crushed the author of that taunt when he threatened to destroy the liberties of mankind.

The *Journal des Debats* of Jan 18, says:—There has been, perhaps, some excess of haste in the announcement that the loan has been given to England. There can be no doubt that up to the last moment Russia will make the greatest efforts to prevent it, and on this point the position of Russia is very strong. The securities which the Chinese Government appears inclined to grant are of a sort to satisfy the most exacting of bankers. Now, it is well known that there is no lack of syndicates to come forward, and several have offered all the guarantees that could be desired. It is scarcely to be believed that China prefers to accept the offer of a Government whose aim is wholly political. In face of the disinterestedness which Great Britain is advertising just now, many voices will be heard to remind China that the loan, like the seizure of Egypt was a financial operation, and an agreement between Lord Beaconsfield and the Khedive for the purchase of Suez Canal shares.

With regard to the proposed granting to England, as one of the conditions of a loan to China, of the right to extend the Burma railway through Yunnan, a news agency learns, that the line from **Mandalay** to Kunlon ferry on the river Salween bas, so far, only been carried to Mogaing, and some two or three more years will elapse before it reaches Kunlon ferry, which is on the borders of Yun-nan.

They reported opposition of France and Russia to the British loan proposals at Pekin has sufficed (the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says) to change the whole tone of the Press thereupon the subject, and nothing is now heard of co-operation between British and German financiers. Germany, moreover, it is stated, though officially claiming to have chiefly at heart the opening up of China, accepts the sphere "of influence" theory, and regards the proposed new treaty ports as already allotted to France and Russia. The speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, on January 17, has excited a good deal of attention in Berlin. The *National Zeitung* remarks that no one, so far as can be at present ascertained, desires to close the Chinese markets to the commerce of the world. But if the possession of Hong Kong by England is consistent with freedom of trade the occupation of Port Arthur by Russia can doubtless also be reconciled with the same policy. The *Vossiche Zeitung* says that the German Press approves of British policy so far as its objects are concerned, but international freedom of trade with the whole of China is far more objects claims to superior rights on the part of either Russia or England. But with regard to the reference in Sir M. Hicks-Beach's speech to the possibility of war the Liberal organ takes leave to attach no excessive importance to the words of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, "since we know that for a generation England has always found a way to force Russia at the decisive moment." Discussing the alleged terms on which the British Government is prepared to arrange a Chinese loan, the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* finds that the establishment of treaty ports at Ta-lien-wan and Nan-ning would infringe upon the Russian and French spheres of interest, and that Germany has no intention of abandoning her co-operation with these two powers in order to advance English plans in China.

The *Cologne Gazette* claims for Germany exclusive trading rights in the Kiao-chau territory and the power to regulate the Customs as she thinks fit.

The following telegram has been received in Berlin from the Namjung Station of the Berlin Mission, has been robbed and wounded near a place called Lang Then. On the intervention of the German Consul here the Chinese Governor-General at once despatched orders by telegraph for the necessary measures to be taken for dealing with the affair." The suppended telegram reached Berlin from Canton yesterday:—"The German missionary named Homeyer, of the Namjung Station of the Berlin Mission who was robbed and wounded near Lang Then, has returned to the Naurjung Station and is now out of danger. Measures are being taken by the Chinese to ensure the safety of the station, and satisfaction has been promised for the maltreatment of the missionary."

The German cruisers Deutschland and Gefion arrived at Aden on Jan, 15, and on the following day Prince Henry took part in a game of polo at the port named. Prince Henry (it is now stated) is the bearer of very costly presents from the Kaiser, especially masterpieces of the famous Royal Berlin porcelain factory, for the Emperor of China.

Reuter's Pekin correspondant telegraphed on Jan. 15.—The Germans insist on the right to make railways and work mines whenever they wish. The construction of a railway from Kiao-chau to Tsi-nan-fu is reported to have been agreed to, the Germans to have mining rights for one mile on each side of the line and Chinese to be admitted as shareholders. Germany likewise demands an indemnity of 200,000 taels, the building of a cathedral, and compensation amounting to several thousand taels for the relatives of the murdered missionaries.

The German Emperor, on Jan. 16, received in audience the retiring Chinese Minister to the Berlin Court, Shu King Chen, and his successor, Li Hai Hwan. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Herr von Bulow, was present.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach's speech is described by New York "Evening Post" as the finest declaration by any British Minister since the Canning's for the independence of the South American Republics, and adds:—"Open ports free to all nations of the earth are something worth fighting for." Mr. Denby, the Secretary of the United States Legation in China, in an article which he contributes to the "North American Review," says:—"As to China in particular, the Powers of Europe should be assured that, whatever disposition they make of the land, the trade must be open to all; that no future tariffs, whether by conventions or as the result of annexation, shall be allowed to discriminate against the United States."

The prisoners from Japan who landed at Marseilles on Jan 17, from the Ernest Simons state that the Japanese Government was irritated at the occupation of Kiaou-chau by the Germans, and was seeking an understanding with England to neutralize its effects. They were surprised that France had not occupied the Island of Hainaa, as this a month ago had seemed imminent.

Advices which have just reached San Francisco by the steamship Peru from Yokohama state that the work of fitting out warships and collecting naval stores was going on briskly a fortnight ago. It is asserted, too, that Sir E. Satow, the British Minister at Tokio, was at the time receiving numerous telegraphic despatches daily from the Foreign Office in London, and that these communications necessitated his having conferences every day with members of the Japanese Cabinet.

The Admiralty announces that the position of the British ships on the China station is as follows:—Centurion, Narcissus, Iphigania, Aruber, Linnet, Humber, Alacrity, Handy, and Hart, at Hong Kong; Phoenix, at Pagoda anchorage: Pique, at Wu-sung; Pigmy, at Han-kau; Esk, at I-chang; Peacock, at Swatau, left for Hong Kong; Immortalite at Nagasaki; Redpole, at Yokohama; Undaunted and Algerine, at Kiao-chau Bay; Rainbow, at Chemulpho; Daphne, at Chifu; Rattler, at Tong-ku; Grafton and Plover, at Singapore.

According to the official *Kronstadtsky Viestnik*, the Russian cruiser Korelets is at Chifu, the cruisers Mandschur and Zabiaka are at Chemulpho, and the torpedo gun-vessels Vsadnik and Gaidamak at Vladivostok. With regard to the other vessels of the fleet in the Far East—the cruisers Rurik, Pamiat Azova, Admiral Nachimoff, Admiral Kornileoff, Dmitri Donskoi, and Kreisser, and the ironclads Gremiastchy, Otvanjny, and Siwutch—some are at Port Arthur and some at Ta-lien-wan.

THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

GENERAL GATACRE, who is to command the British troops despatched to the South, started up the Nile on January 18, accompanied by Major Talbot and Major Hunter Blair. A detachment of the 16th Battery, R.A., two sections of Mounted Infantry, and the rest of the Warwickshire Regiment, with four Maxim guns, also left Cairo, on January 18, to proceed up the Nile. The 1st Lincolnshire Regiment has arrived at the rail-head thirty miles south of Abu Hamed, the 1st Warwickshire Regiment at Wady Halfa, and the 1st Cameron, Highlanders at Assuan. The Egyptian battalion which left Suakim for Berber by the desert route has reached the latter place. A native contingent has left Suakim to keep the wells.

It was announced that no more British troops will be required for the Nile at present.

Following the call of El Fasher and Osobri it is reported that the local levies of Colonel Parsons, Commandant of Kassala, on Jan. 13, captured another Dervish post—Mugatta, on the Atbara. The Dervishes fled after offering slight resistance, leaving behind 130 sheep and ten prisoners. Es-Sofiyen is situated at the point where the caravan route from Gos Rejeb to Abu Harraz and the direct route from Kassala through Osobri meet, nearly due south of Abu Dolek, and some 150 miles from Khartoum.

The "Daily Chronicle's" special correspondent, telegraphing from Cairo, states that money is wanted on the Nile, and that unless the British Government opens its purse the Sirdar will be much hampered for lack of cash.

It is officially announced that the General in command in the Sudan will allow correspondents representing any newspaper or news agency to travel as far as the head of the railway without restriction. They will also be permitted to go beyond that point, unless in his opinion it is undesirable on military grounds that they should do so. His discretion as to whether in any case he will give permission, or as to the conditions on which it may be given, cannot in any way be interfered with.

The first leading article in the *Standard*, of Jan. 18, confirms the suggestion that the action of the Government, in hurrying British troops to Egypt, was due, not to any special desire to push on Khartoum or "cheekmate the French," or to a wish to "drown" the Army agitation, but to a feeling of alarm lest the long extended line of the Sirdar's forces might be exposed to disaster in the case of the Dervishes taking aggressive action.

It is desirable (said the *Standard*) to state authoritatively, that it is a purely defensive measure, and one not necessarily implies any intention on the part of the Government to engage in a premature attack upon the Khalifa's forces at Omdurman. A glance at the map of Egypt will show that the line which is now held by the Egyptian Army, from Kassala to Dongola, and thence northward, is one of enormous length, and that the Khalifa occupies at Omdurman a position from which, if he has the courage to advance, he may strike with overwhelming force against any part of that long line. Though at present everything indicates that his preparations point to a movement upon Berber, it is too much to assume that the one and only attack will be made against that place. He can, at his pleasure, move either against the Egyptian troops and local levies which have recently expelled his garrisons from Metemma on the Atbara, or striking across the Bayuda Desert, may attack our station at Kortri or one of those between Kortri and Dongola. Hitherto the unwarlike character of the man himself, his fears for his own personal safety, the necessity of putting down revolt throughout the great region which he nominally rules and actually plunders, have kept him quiet. The moral effect of the two successful campaigns waged against him by the Egyptian Army and the fear inspired by the gunboats, have greatly contributed to preventany advances by the Dervishes. Now, however, the exceptionally low Nile, which has left the gunboats Sheridan high and dry, has also had the effect of sinking the gunboats to so low a depth beneath the banks that they are not able effectively to shell the Dervish forces holding the forts on the river or to reach their camps at Metemmeh or elsewhere. The Atbara has fallen so low as to make its passage easy, and communication along it by water difficult. Taking all these facts together, it will be seen that, supposing the Khalifa's forces assume an attitude of aggressiveness, the situation would be, to put it in its most moderate pharse, not without anxiety. The successes which the Egyptian Army has hitherto gained have by no means of such a kind as to prove that on anything like even terms, the ordinary regiments of the Khedive would be a match for equal numbers of Dervishes. As yet there is no evidence whatever that, if seriously attacked even when they are in this kind of numerical superiority, the fellaheen regiments will await the Dervish onslaught. But under the new completely altered conditions, it is no secret that the enormously extended line held by the Egyptian Army has for some time past inspired all those who watched it at a distance with no small anxiety and even alarm. Everything, therefore, has been prepared for throwing British troops into Egypt, so as to enable the garrison already in Cairo to be pushed up to the front, and at the moment Lord Cromer and the Sirdar believe that any serious aggression is at all probable on the part of Khalifa. We may reasonably hope that the demand for reinforcements which has now been made by Lord Cromer is in ample time. There is no reason to doubt that, with the reinforcements now pushed forward, a good account will be given of the Khalifa's army, should he venture to attack one of our forts along the river. All the several stations are well entrenched. We are practically sure to have ample notice of the direction of the Dervish advance, and we must hope that the good fortune which has hitherto attended all General Kitchener's movements will not desert him when he has the support of a British brigade. Major-General Gatacre, who has been selected for that command, has only recently been promoted, and is junior to the Sirdar, the purpose being that Sir H. Kitchener shall have the whole force, Egyptian and British, under his orders. The situation clearly enforces, the wisdom of completely destroying the power of the Khalifa as soon as we have conditions favourable for the advance of an army. That army will necessarily be much larger in size than the one we are now despatching, and it must move at a time which will permit not only of our defeating the forces at Omdurman, but of our following them up to the utter destruction of the cruel and fanatical tyranny now dominating the extensive territory under the sway of the Khalifa. The article concluded as follows:—"Next summer we must bring to an end this

RECREATIONS OF INDIAN OFFICIALS.

A PAPER was read on January 20 afternoon before the Indian section of the Society of Arts in the East Conference Room of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington by the Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, entitled "Recreations of an Indian Official." Lord George Hamilton, M.P., occupied the chair, and among those present were Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir E. Abel, Sir Stewart Bayley, Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir F. Goldsmid, Sir F. Forbes Adam, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Henry Cunningham, Sir John Jardine, Sir Juland Danvers, Sir Charles Lawson, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Mr. H. M. Birwood, Mr. Littman Johnson, Mr. Walter Lawrance, and General J. Michael, C.S.I. Letters of regret were received from Lord Roberts, the Marquis of Lorne, and General Sir Henry Brackenbury.

The Chairman, in introducing the reader of the paper said it was more than thirty years ago since he first made the acquaintance of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff. Since then he had filled a number of posts with distinction, culminating in the appointment of Governor of Madras. His was well known in many branches of literature and science, and was, moreover, an omnivorous reader and an excellent raconteur.

Sir M. E. Grant Duff said he imagined that Professor Max Muller's question, "What Can India Teach Us?" was in the minds of the authorities of the Society when they asked him to address them. The difficulty of speaking of some of the things which one learned incidentally by living in India, if one made a reasonable use of even very indifferent eyes, was to know where to begin. Many people would begin with sport, but about that he knew absolutely nothing. (Laughter.) His sympathies, save in the case of man-eating tigers and such like, were, he was afraid, with the four-legged as against the two-legged mammal. Anyhow, he subscribed to the doctrine of the late M. Van de Weyer. That eminent scholar, collector, and diplomatist, was once asked by one of those excellent but rather tiresome hosts who insist on sending this man to fish, that one to shoot, and so forth, "Now, Mr. Van de Weyer, what can I do for you?" "Oh, thank you," he replied, "I don't want to kill anything, not even time." (Laughter.) Science owed, nevertheless, a great deal to the sportsmen who in pursuit of their pleasures had accumulated a great many facts, which had now been collected and registered in such books as Mr. Sterndale's very pleasantly-written and informing "Mammalia of India." Those who were not sportsmen saw but little of their four-footed neighbours in that country. He saw very few although he kept a good look-out while travelling. He had come on the recent tracks of wild elephants in the forest of Travancore, but he never saw the creatures in its natural state. Nor had he any better fortune with the tiger or with the panther, although both claimed certain amount of his attention, even officially. He remembered being much delighted with a letter which came before him in connection with some orders issued in consequence of an intimation that in an outlying portion of the Vizagapatam district the tigers "had increased, were increasing, and ought to be diminished." A police officer, writing to his immediate superior, said that, shortly before while strolling about in the evening, armed with only a shot-gun he had suddenly found himself in the presence of a fine tiger. "My old spaniel," he added, "immediately recollected that he had pressing business at home, and I followed him to see what it was." On the other hand, he made the acquaintance of some interesting Indian animals in the capacity of pets or nestlings. There was a baby elephant whose ways were very attractive, but he met with the fate of those whom the gods love and died at the very outset of his career. There was a young sloth bear, and a most amusing beast he was very much attached to his keeper, and amiable with other people, so much so that his wife could take him out walking in the park that surrounded Government House at Madras. (Laughter.) A far less amiable pet was a porcupine. He never became at all tame, and his idea of saluting his visitors was to turn away from them and then charge backwards a manœuvre which would have produced the most highly unpleasant results if they had not been familiar with his manners and customs. (Laughter.) Warned Between the domain of the pets and of the wild creatures was that of the inmates of the house and its neighbourhood, which were sometimes befriended, sometimes tolerated, sometimes most justly persecuted. Typical of the first class were the little palm squirrels and the mungooses. The former were to be seen in Government House at Madras that they would sometimes come and assist at breakfast, while the latter did much the same at Guindy. These last lived somewhere in the gardens, but would eat out of his wife's hand, until she gave a fancy ball, there to which one or two ladies of the very highest rank came. Whether they disapproved of this concession to European manners, or whether they held Puritan principles and disapproved of dancing altogether, he did not know, but they disappeared from that day forward. (Laughter). To the second class belonged the so-called musk rat, and to the third class a host of detestable things from the scorpion to the mosquito. He did not count the mosquito among the beasts of India, though he had occasionally seen them coiled up in the grounds at Guindy, and with the fish of India, he made no acquaintance save at dinner. He had never given any attention to entomology, but there were parts of India in which butterflies were so beautiful that he was sure they must afford keen pleasure even to persons as perfectly ignorant of that science as he was. The Governor of Madras is also Chancellor of its University, and, before laying down his office, Sir M. E. Grant Duff took an opportunity of addressing to the youths of South India, and more especially to its graduates, counsel which he thought most likely to benefit them. He thought the study of external nature might be made of much more value to the youthful native, than some of the quasi-philosophical speculations in which he is too prone to indulge and which are about as useful as spinning a top or trying to square the circle. Only a limited number of Englishmen in India had any interest in the vegetation with which they were surrounded. A lady once said to Sir Henry Maine, who was rather running down India, "But surely you will admit that the flowers here are charming?" "No," Sir Henry replied; "they are the only things in the country which do not smell." (Laughter.) A more unfair imputation was never made, for Indian gardens were full of delightful perfume plants. The flora of India had afforded him a very much greater amount of relaxation than all other things put together. The lines of inquiry which he had mentioned as recreations might very well become more than mere sources of pleasure to the high Indian official. Again and again he had found his work closely knit with one or two of them. He made a point of sending to Kew every seed he could think of which was at all likely to be thought either botanically interesting, economically useful, or ornamental there. From Kew the seeds were dispersed all over the British Colonies and in many other lands. He had had the satisfaction of introducing the pepper into the West India islands. It was a matter of great indifference to what amusement an Indian official devoted himself provided it was not some mere silly device for getting rid of a portion of the three score years and ten, which went, alas, fast enough. It was not to be denied that India like most other countries, was cursed with too many official returns and reports. Lord Cromer when he was staying with the author in India, told an excellent story apropos of the terrible lengthiness of Indian documents in an after-dinner speech. During the Franco-German war General Blumenthal assembled the newspaper correspondents with the army, and said:—"Gentlemen, there is too much writing; if this goes on somebody will be shooted; will you come to breakfast, gentlemen?" (Laughter.) He was sure most Indian Governors, Viceroys, and Secretaries of State would like to see their officials imitate the style of that diplomatist who wrote, Lord Palmerston said was the best despatch he ever received:—"My lord, I have the honour to transmit to your lordship the latest Constitution promulgated in this country. If it is not absolutely perfect it is at least perfectly absolute." (Laughter and applause.)

Lord G. Hamilton, after thanking Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff for his lecture, said there was one subject which he felt that he could discuss with the lecturer on equal terms and that subject was the peculiar zoological species known as "the long-tailed official"—the man who wrote long despatches (Laughter.) How was it that Indian officials shirking as they wrote naturally, so greatly curtailed their hours of recreation by the length of their writings? The question had often puzzled him. It was said that the fact was due to the example of Warren Hastings, who was an admirable writer in a copious style; and those who aspired to emulate him could at least imitate his manner of writing if they could not imitate his genius. (Laughter.) Another explanation of the fact was that it resulted from the system of competitive examination that young gentlemen learning to believe that they had more knowledge than those with whom they had competed and being placed in situations where they found themselves better informed than most of those around them, began to look upon it as a duty to coach their official superiors on all subjects. But this explanation did not account for all the facts; for, however long the paper of a subordinate might be, it was a point of honour that the paper of his superior should be longer still. (Laughter.) We hoped that some day a great statesman or administrator connected with India would arise and be able to induce the Civil Service to accept a self-denying ordinance on this matter, because it was curious that a well-drawn-up telegram would generally give all the information required, though the despatch which followed it was ten times longer. The only other criticism which he would venture to make was that he thought Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff had a little summarily dismissed sport as an unreasoning recreation, hardly to be included in the category of useful or profitable amusement. He himself would be sorry to see not omitted from the category of official recreations. In an Eastern climate, with unit enervating temperature, sport was an incentive to man to keep in good condition, and to exercise self-restraint; and the shooting of dangerous animals was the test to the hand, the eye, and the nerve. Though in some circumstances sport might tend to teach people to neglect or ignore other recreations, yet he should be sorry to see it put altogether on one side. (Hear, hear.) Sir Edwin Arnold had said that whatever the faults of India might be, there was nothing vulgar about it; and that "the very stamp of a vast past is over all the land." The object of these lectures was that people interested in India should meet together, and recognising the stam of a vast past in India, try so to improve the conditions of British administration as to create the nucleus of a still greater future (Hear, hear.) Prosperity never, he believed, thoroughly tested the stability of any great community or nation It was adversity alone which discovered how great was the capacity of enduring strain. India had recently passed through a rare combination of great difficulties. She had suffered greatly, but under the guidance of British administration she was now emerging from the ordeal; and he was glad to say that there were many indications already present that India possessed a recuperative power which he had not ventured to anticipate. He hoped that all would unite so that, in what he trusted was a coming period of prosperity, all that was great and good in the past of India might be associated with something still greater and better in the future. (Hear, hear.)

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON ON FRONTIER POLICY.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, speaking at Acton on Jan. 19, observed that every one had read of the heroic deeds of our troops along the North-West frontier. The British troops, as they had become familiarised with the enemy's tactics, had behaved, not only with the great courage, but with great resource, and had well sustained the national reputation. (Loud cheers.) The question which he was sure would rise to the minds of every one was, What were the exact objects for which all these operations were carried on? Was the advantage to trade at all commensurate with the loss of life and the destruction to property that had ensued? He could tell such inquirers in a very few words what were these objects.

The tribes on our North-West frontier had many good qualities, but their predominant instincts were those of fanaticism and greed. It was a great inducement to them to give way to their predatory habits if they thought the fortresses which they occupied offered physical difficulties against adequate punishment for their misdeeds. But the moment the knowledge was brought home to them that no physical difficulties would prevent the Army of the British Government from inflicting just punishment the best guarantee was offered of the future pacification of their frontier. (Cheers.) It was a curious fact that during the time their opponents were in office, they had made arrangements by which a large area of tribal territory was for the first time brought under our direct influence. The arrangement he believed was a necessary one, and one which, if he had been in office, he would have caused to be made. These tribes had no cognizance of the power of the British Government or the intrepidity of the British troops at its command. Therefore, when they availed themselves of an opportunity to break all their engagements, to attack our posts, to kill our subjects, and spread devastation along certain portions of the frontier, it was necessary to teach them the lesson that they could not with impunity commit such acts. From beginning to end, right through the operations, our troops had with a single exception—that of the Afridis in the neighbourhood of Peshawar—been successful. The tribes had practically accepted our terms and he hoped in the future we should establish better relations than existed before. (Cheers.) Some time ago he expressed his view as to the policy and the objects which we should pursue in the matter of the Indian frontier. He was glad to see that those ideas had been repeated by Mr. Balfour on their side and by Lord Kimberley on the other. Lord Kimberley, who had been twice Secretary of State for India, cordially endorsed the views which he had mentioned. (Hear.) Now that we had established ourselves, as he thought, we should in the course of a few days establish—our authority and supremacy over the district in which warlike operations had been taking place, it seemed an opportune moment to define what were the objects which we should wish to promote, what should be our frontier policy in India. He had always held the view, which he maintained when Secretary for India more than twenty years ago, that the presence and the advance of Russia in Central Asia was a factor connected with our frontier policy which we could not ignore. It was not the only subject to which we ought to give undivided attention. We had entered into obligations, we had certain rights and duties to perform. We must protect our subjects, and must insure that the tribes under our influence were not interfered with; and, further, we had an obligation to the Amir of Afghanistan which it was essential we should fulfil to the very letter. (Hear, hear.) He had always felt that the first object we should keep in view was to try to establish friendly relations with the tribes between our own dominions and Afghanistan. (Hear, hear.) It would then be easier for us to carry out all our obligations. Notwithstanding the fact that many of their political opponents had made as much capital as possible out of the situation, he thought the Government would be justified in asking Parliament to secure an almost unanimous conclusion as to the principals which underlay their policy in the future. (Loud cheers.) Wherefore out of evil-good might come, and he sincerely trusted that by the combined wisdom of all parties they would effectually settle the procedure which for the future should give effect to a national policy on the North-West frontier. (Renewed cheers.) Referring to China, Lord George Hamilton endorsed the views which had been expressed by Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in their recent speeches and observed that we had in Africa and elsewhere seen nations grabbing for the express purpose of excluding all trade from other countries. This was bad enough as regarded countries which were not under civilised government and which recognised no constituted authority; but any process which endeavoured to appropriate the trade of old civilised countries with dense populations to the exclusion of other trading countries was committing an offence against the commercial interests of the world. (Hear, hear.) We were actuated by no mere selfish motives and our interests were the interests of the rest of the world. Wherever our flag floated all people might trade, and he was very confident that if we maintain that policy in the future, we should have the support not only of the other side of the Atlantic, but of enlightened members of all civilised countries in Europe. (Loud cheers.)

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH OF FEBRUARY, 1898.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Sholapur and Jhansi, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is very irregular, and the readings are nearly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Neemuch and Ghadeehi. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Jeypore, Karachi, Jacobabad, Jhansi, Allahabad and Sirsa, and the minimum in large to very large excess at Surat, Jubbulpore, Neemuch, Jeypore, Karachi and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Bellary and the lowest 45° at Ahmednagar. Humidity has increased considerably in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and at Ghaseehi. Indore, Saugor, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Bangalore, and the skies and cloudy at Delhi, Allahabad, Malegaon, Bombay are Ahmednagar. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Agra. The weather all over the country lying to the north of Latitude 12° is in an unsettled condition, and will remain more or less cloudy.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 6.

Saturday: The barometer his risen briskly over the Punjab as well as over Upper Burma, Assam and North Bengal; elsewhere the changes are slight. They are generally upward except over West Bengal and the east of the North-West Provinces and over North Bombay where the barometer is inclined to fall. A large irregularly shaped area of low pressure covers West Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, Punjab, Rajputana and Sind, while pressure remains high over Burma and Assam. Over the Peninsula pressure remains very uniform. Southerly winds are blowing over Lower Bengal, easterly winds over Assam, North Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Punjab, while very variable breezes prevail elsewhere. At Saugor Island the wind is strong and at various places in Upper India, strong, squally breezes have been experienced. Temperature has risen in Burma, fallen in the Central Provinces, Central India and Gujarat and changed irregularly elsewhere. The heat is less than usual in both coasts of the Peninsula and in the Assam Valley, but is excessive in all other places. Thunder-storms have given light hail and rain to parts of the north-west Himalayas and rain to several places in the North-West Provinces, Behar, North of Bengal, Assam and South-East of Bengal, the principal amounts being two inches at Lucknow, one inch at Bahraich, three-quarters of an inch at Dinajpur and about half an inch at Bogra, Durbhanga and Patna.

THE Emperor of Austria has appointed a Commander to the fortress of Cattaro, at Dalmatia, where at the same time a war port is to be established.

THE DREYFUS-ESTERHAZY SCANDAL.

ANTI-JEWISH EXCESSES IN FRANCE.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL note issued in Paris, on January 17, stated:—

Several newspapers call on the Minister of War to publish the declarations made to captain Lebrun Renaud by Dreyfus on the day of the execution of the judgment of the court-martial. By such a publication the Government would bring under discussion and appear to cast doubts on the authority of the Chose jugee. We understand moreover, that the Government does not think itself entitled to make such a communication for reasons analgous to those which led the Court of 1894 to order closed doors.

In the Chamber, on January 17, M. Cavaignac wished to bring forward an interpellation respecting the foregoing note and the alleged confession of Dreyfus M. Meline demanded that the discussion of the interpellation should be postponed. After a protest from Cavaignac, a motion post-poning the discussion for a month was rejected by 277 to 219 votes. Some further warm debate followed. M. Meline said that if an immediate discussion was voted, the Government would resign. Eventually the Chamber, by 310 to 252, agreed to postpone the discussion till after the other business on the order of the day had been disposed of.

M. Cavaignac, formerly War Minister, has written to Madame Dreyfus stating that a document exists at the War Department containing a confession of guilt made by her husband. Madame Dreyfus continues to protest against the judgment passed upon her husband; and the officer who is popularly stated to have received the confession has absolutely denied that this is the case. The *Temps* protests against the proposal that M. Zola shall be tried with closed doors. On Jan. 18 General Billiot, Minister of War, lodged with the Minister of Justice a complaint of defamation against the *Aurore* and M. Zola on account of the letter written by the latter on the Dreyfus case. Excitement on the subject continues throughout the country. On the night of Jan 17, a meeting was held at the Tivoli Vauxhall called to "protest against the manœuvres of the Dreyfus Syndicate." Five thousand people assembled. A band of Anarchists, gathered in front of the platform, refused to allow any speeches. Meanwhile, in the streets a crowd of students, reinforced by the unruly elements of the population, made riotous demonstrations, which were at last ended by the action of the police and cavalry, who made several arrests. The *Daily Chronicle's* Paris correspondent says that owing to the strong anti-Jewish feeling arising out of the Dreyfus affair, the Jews are in a state of suppressed panic, and the Rothschilds and other wealthy Jews are being specially guarded. Anti-Jewish demonstrations of a more or less violent character are reported from Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, Nantes, and Marseilles.

It is reported that a petition in favour of the revision of the Dreyfus court-martial, on the ground of "the violation of judicial forms and the mysteries which surround it," is being largely signed in university and professional circles in Paris. M. Anatole France and M. Duclaux, of the Pasteur Institute, have signed, and other men of mark are following their example.

The *Aurore* publishes the following letter to M. Zola from M. Bjornstjerne Bejornson, dated Rome, Jan. 15:—Very honored Master,—How I envy you to-day! How I should have liked to be in your place to render to the fatherland and humanity a service like that you have just rendered I, too, have experienced it, and I know that it is much more dangerous to seek to tear from men's breasts a hatred than an affection. Hatred has more powerful roots in human vanity than love. A number of circumstances which long ago became rooted in the noblest as well as in the worst instincts of the people have created a situation so tragical that 1,000 years of civilisation and progress are, as it were, wiped out—all are trembling before the cries and fury of the barbarians. "They have not, however, made you flinch. You have marched against them with the lyre and the sword. Alone against millions! Is there in the world a nobler spectacle This is what France had need of. I have come here from the north across Germany, where I spent a month. I am now in Italy. I am reading the journals of the whole world, and I assure you that all the peoples of Europe are contemplating France to-day with amazement and sorrow. Can we be surprised? Two facts suffice to explain it. The first is the indictment against Alfred Dreyfus, just published, a document unworthy of the men on whom rested so heavy a responsibility. It tells us that Alfred Dreyfus was condemned for treasonable acts committed in favour of Germany. Among the proofs of his guilt is alleged the fact that he was allowed greater facilities than other French officers for going to Alsace. Now, an official contradiction of the Alsace Lorraine Government was immediately given to this assertion. Twice in the same year he was refused permission to enter Alsace. The third time he was allowed to go there for a week on account of his brother's illness. Has it ever been known that a spy has been refused access to the territory of his employers? The Imperial German Government has also caused a semi-official declaration to be made that Alfred Dreyfus never had any relations with its agents. The indictment is, therefore, utterly false. The second fact is this. Semi-official communications made to the Press state that the indictment contains only a portion of the proofs of the guilt of Dreyfus, the other portion being secret. That portion was communicated to the judges only, during their deliberation. In other words, Alfred Dreyfus was not legally condemned. He was degraded, disgraced, transported without legal verdict upon the arbitrary opinion of a few comrades. The Government which, after the publication of these two facts, refuses to allow a revision of the trial of Alfred Dreyfus, is certainly the most unscrupulous that ever ruled a civilised people. That is the verdict of the whole of Europe. Rest assured also that Europe admires what you have done, if everybody does not subscribe to all that you have said. I for my part, have always thought that the work of a novelist or poet holds the same relation to his person as banknotes to the bank itself. It should have funds in its coffers answering to its issues of paper. We can now see that if your works are spread abroad throughout the world to increase the courage and enrich the heart of humanity it is because you yourself are a man of courage and of heart.

A *Daily News'* correspondent, yesterday, took the view of the *Spectator* that Dreyfus's secrets went to Russia, not Germany. He states that they were got from Dreyfus by a woman who communicated them to Russia. The prisoner of Devil's Island received no payment for his information.

Reuter telegraphs that M. Zola will be tried before the Assize Court on Feb. 7.

Mr. David Christie Murray will lecture on Sunday evening, Jan. 30, at the Egyptian Hall, London, on the Dreyfus case. By the aid of highly-magnified photographic reproductions of the letter attributed to Captain Dreyfus and of the man's real handwriting he hopes to prove to demonstration that they could not by any possibility have been written by the same hand. This view (Mr. Murray writes) is endorsed by twelve of the ablest experts now living.

General Saussier, having attained the age of seventy years, on Jan. 16, vacated the position of Commander-in-Chief of the French army, and ceased to be Military Governor of Paris. The resolution of his services in the Franco-Prussian War, the associations which preserve the idea of the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine to France made a demonstration in the streets in his honour, and presented him with a bronze reduction of a sculptured group commemorating the heroism of 1870-71, and a *livre d'or* containing the names of the contributors. General Saussier is succeeded as Governor of Paris by General Zurlinden, born in 1837 at Colmar, who took part as Captain in the defence of Metz. The new Commander-in-Chief is General Jamont, who is a Breton.

M. ZOLA AND THE DREYFUS SCANDAL.

Mr. Ernest A. Vizetelly, writes to the *Westminster Gazette* to recall one memorable instance of a great writer—Voltaire—coming forward as a public accuser in the interests of truth and equity, and achieving the greatest triumph of his life:—About 130 years ago a certain Jean Calas, a merchant of Toulouse, was tried, convicted, tortured and broken alive on the wheel for having—so it was alleged—murdered his own son. His entire family was ruined, and persecuted, amidst the plaudits of the common multitude and the Roman priesthood throughout France; for Calas professed the Protestant religion! There lived in his time, however, a writer of books, poems, tragedies, stories, histories, and essays, who was regarded by many as an individual of scurrilous proclivities, a picker-up of filth and garbage, a reviler of religion who was personally excommunicated, and several of whose books have been placed on the "Index Expurgatorius" of Rome. This writer's name was Marie François Arouet de Voltaire. The circumstances of Calas's case having been brought to his knowledge, he took the cause of the persecuted family in hand, and flagellated, in immortal language, the crime which they at the door of those who had judicially murdered the unhappy merchant. Against his denunciations and his endeavour to make the truth prevail were marshalled all the Powers of Darkness, all the forces of fanaticism, all the influence of the Courts of Rome, at the energy and *esprit de corps* of the clergy, archbishops, bishops, priest, sacristans, and believers. Nevertheless, Voltaire persevered in his noble enterprise, and it was eventually demonstrated and most publicly and solemnly acknowledged that Jean Calas was absolutely innocent of the crime for which he had been so barbarously done to death. He had been guilty of nothing save professing the Protestant faith. The authorities of the day, the authorities of the despotic ancient *regime*, could not restore the life of Calas, but they bowed to the truth, and they restored his memory. And all that could be done was done to console his mourning and persecuted relatives. There lives in France at the present day, a writer of books, novels stories, and essays on art, literature, and social problems who is regarded by many as an individual of scurrilous proclivities, a picker-up of filth and garbage, a reviler of religion, who is personally excommunicated, and several of whose books figure on the "Index Expurgatorius" of Rome. His name is Emile Edouard Charles Antoine Zola. Truth has been the one passion of his life. Holding the views he does, he could not do otherwise than come forward at this crisis in French history as the champion of truth and justice. . . . He is risking far more than his great predecessor risked in favour of Calas. Voltaire pleaded the latter's cause from his retirement in Switzerland; Zola pleads the cause he has adopted on the very spot, on the very scene of all the agitation. Anonymous assassins threaten him with death in letters and postcards. Fanatical Jew-baiters march through the streets anxious for an opportunity to wreck his house, and murder not only himself but his wife also in the sacred name of Patriotism. Should these menaces be escaped, there remains the Assize Court, with a jury which will need to be brave indeed if it is to resist all the pressure of a deliberately organised "terror." At the end, possibly, lie imprisonment, fine, disgrace, ruin. But Emile Zola does not waver. It may be that the truth, the whole truth, will only be known to the world in some distant century; but he, anxious to hasten its advent and prevent the irreparable, courageously stakes all that he has—person, position, fame affections, and friendships, possibly even the bread of his declining years, And this he does for no personal object whatsoever, but in the sole cause of truth and justice.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's ss Socotra, 3,919 tons, Captain John Paine, sailed yesterday for China and Japan, with a general cargo.

THE ss Dean, 958 tons, Captain J Hamilton arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Bangkok, (19th January) with a cargo of timber. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Scewart and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's ss Naseri 912 tons, Captain F Ratlin, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Jeddah (19th January) with a general cargo, Mies Grogan and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Mercura, 1,948 tons Captain F W Fry arrived in harbour on the 5th inst from Calcutta, 11th Jan via coast ports and Mr Knight, Rev Mother M Como and 5 deck passangers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Dumra, 702 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Atkin, Mrs Dobbin and child, Miss Smith, Mrs Robinson, Mr Gangeur, Mr Hemandas Mr Knight, Mr C Shrinvas Char, and brother, Mr Mrs and Miss N N Pochajee, Miss Framjee Eduljee and 65 deck.

THE Wilson Line s s Tokio, 2,181 tons, Captain G H Jones, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Hull (2nd January) brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Twiss, Mr and Mrs Dunster, and 3 children, Mr Ellery, Mr Wright, Mrs Abrandria. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE Austrian Lloyds s.s. Gisela, from Trieste left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the 4th instant afternoon, and is due here on Sunday the 13th instant.—She carries the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Grun Mrs Buck and maid Captain and Mrs Johnskone and child Mr C H Weber Mr W Treibech Mr Guin Mr I Scharpff.

THE B I S N Co's ss Dwarka, 750 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi (3rd February,) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H S Barnes, Lieut Pirrean, Captain and Mrs Yates, Col Collins, Mr Blackwell, Mr Bushell, Mr Martin, Mrs E B Hirst, Mr Zabel, Major Gotts, Mr and Mrs Smith and infant, Mrs Liery and child, Constable Walsh and 114 deck.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain F Keine, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Zanzibar, 21st January, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr Landon, Mr Nawrojee, Mr A G Chuttler, Mr M Le Mushi, Mr W Barnet, Mr Molla Singh, and 117 deck. Two persons died from natural excesses during the voyage The Safari experienced fresh N E monsoon with rough sea, heavy rain squals at 3° N 54° E. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Dean s	Hamilton.....	Bangkok.
	Naseri s	Ratlin	Jeddah, Jan 9.
	Ismailia s.....	Rice	Aden, Feb 3.
	Safari s.....	Kienelz....	Zanzibar, Jan 21.
	Merkara s	Fry.....	Calcutta, Jan 11.
6	Federation s	Prentice	Calcutta, Jan 25.
	Mazagon s	Adams	Calcutta, Jan 26.
	Melpomene s...	Martinolich..	Trieste.
	Balaarat s	Nantes	Aden, Jan 31.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Rydal Hall s	Mitchell	Karachi.
	Caledonia s.....	Andrews.....	Marseilles.
6	Socotra s	Paine.....	Ehins, &c.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi.

The following Vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Tokio, for Hull, &c.
" Naseri, for Jeddah, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Kassala s, 2482, Butler
Meia s, 2195, Cross
Hajeen s, 1758, Smith
Kurrachee s, 2317, Robertson
Ancona s, 1585, Maddie
Dunera s, 2512, Steele
Peshawar s, 2202, Vibert
Thames s, 2231, Barcham
Ceres s, 2316, Hoathorn
Graffoe s, 1923, Penwill
Carthage s, 2265, London
Sahara s, 2685, Cave
Afghan s, 1449, Barton—(for sale)
Cathi (ship) 1297, Johnson
Leitrim s, 2811, Mogiestue
Radley s, 1984, Tallock

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Clive, Beaumont
R M S Plassey, France
H M S Assaye, Rowland
H M S Ceylon, Channer
H M S Hulk Tenasserim, Fleet
M M S Pangolin
Dunera (Hired Transport), Smith

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 7th February, 1898.

1. The Squadron will parade on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 6-45 a.m. near the Queen's Statue. Dress.—Drill order.
2. There will be drill at the Town Hall for all Members on Wednesday, the 9th instant, from 5-30 p.m. Plain clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th February, 1898.

1. Detail for the week:—
Orderly officer.—Lieut L. J. Robertson; next for duty 2nd Lieut. H. A. Payne.
Orderly Sergeants for the week:—
No. 1 Company—Sergt. D. A. Pinder; next for duty Sergt. J. A. Geddes.
No. 2 Company—Sergt. J. J. Macland; next for duty Sergt W. F. Zurhorst.
2. There will be 10 in. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.
3. The proficiency class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Tuesday and at the Fort Head-quarters on Thursday at 8-45 p.m.
4. There will be class firing at Coorla on Tuesday and Thursday. Train leave Victoria Terminus at 6 p.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.
5. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from the 1st instant—Gunner G. Price.
6. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 4 Sub-division, No. 1 Company:—No. 600 Gunner W. G. Starker.

By Order
A. J. PELLE, Lieut, R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th February, 1898.

1. The Drill, &c., for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 9th instant, and at 5-15 p.m. on Friday the 11th instant, on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters. Dress.—Any.
(2) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday), the 7th instant and on Thursday the 10th instant.
(3) Cathedral High School—At 5-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 8th instant and Thursday the 10th instant.
(4) Byculla Scottish School—At 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 9th instant.
(5) John Connon School—At 5-30 p.m. on Friday the 11th instant.
(6) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 8th instant at 7-15 a.m., on Thursday the 10th instant.
(7) St. Peter's School—At 4 p.m. on Tuesday the 8th instant, and Friday the 11th instant.
(8) Indo-British Institution—At 4-30 p.m. to day (Monday) the 7th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

(9) Gymkhana end of the parade ground on Saturday the 12th instant at 5 p.m. for Commanding Officer's parade.
(10) The annual church parade will take place on Sunday the 13th and not on the date previously stated.
2. There will be Company drill for F Company to-day (Monday) the 7th instant, at 8-15 p.m., at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road.
3. There will be Com. any drill for C and D Companies on Tuesday the 8th instant. Fall in at the Bandstand, at 8-30 p.m.
4. The Prospectus of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Carbine Association has been received and may be seen at Head-quarters. Matches 1st VI and VII are open to all Efficient Volunteers and will be fired for at Coorla on the 13th instant.
5. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned Volunteers from 8th February to 31st March 1898:—Vols. R. Oates, A. S. W. Oates, and F. M. Gibbald, F Company.
6. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Coy:—No. 4346 Vol. H. C. Wesseman.

NOTICE.

Bo. Vol. (Light Horse and Rifle's) Rifle Association.—There will be a meeting of the members of the Executive Committee at Head-Quarters, at 6 p.m., on Wednesday the 9th instant.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JAN. 18.

Royal Artillery.—Lt-Col and Brevet Col P K L Beaver, retires on half-pay: Lt-Col and Brevet Col G H O'Malley, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay. The notification in the "Gazette" of May 29, 1866, altering the date of Brevet Col P K L Beaver's promotion to the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel is cancelled. The following Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—J Temple, vice Brevet Col P K L Beaver, and J A Cockhead, vice Brevet-Col G H O'Malley Major G Webster (District Officer) is placed on retired pay. The following Captains to be Majors:—A L Tisdall, inspection Staff, Army Ordnance Dept L P Carden, vice J Temple, and H Bowman, District Officer, vice G Webster. The following Captains are placed on the Seconded List:—A H Welley-Dod, for service in the Army Ordnance Dept and A J Brealey, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery; Capt W T Furse, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice A J Breakey Capt A B Chamberlain, District Officer, from Supernumerary to the establishment, to be Captain vice H Bowman. The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—M S Williams, vice A H Welley-Dod and F R Patch from the Seconded List, vice L P Carden, Lieut R C Chartres is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Militia Artillery. The following officers to be Lieutenants:—Lieut F Lyon, from the seconded List, vice A J S Taylor appointed to the Indian Staff Corps and Lieut J Henry, from the Seconded List, vice R St G Harman, deceased. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—G P C Blount, C C Barnes, G F C Finch, T C Lloyd-Thomas, E L Wheeler, H W Ravenhill, J Grose, C St M Ingham, H R Peck, C F L Mullikeu, R B M Cameron, R H Griffith, V L Bere, H F Ramsay, G de S Dudley, A K Wainewright H B Smith, H de B Miller, W L Foster, C D Balfour, W H F Weber, W Scott, E Davidson, B R R Ramsant, P Barton, O de P E Winter, F A Wilson, F L C Livingstone-Learmonth, F W Van de Kiste, E K Normand, N McN Gray, W B Walker, L K Stanbrough R W Castle, G M Lennox, L M Dyson, and T M Archdale. The following Gent Cadets, from the H M Academy, to be Second Lieutenants:—S C Bartley, vice E L Tomkins, seconded, B A B Butler, vice J E H Young, seconded B H Shaw-Stewart, vice G G K Duff, seconded A F U Green, vice A C Fergusson, seconded A J Turner, vice L R Kenyon, seconded R C J Alexander vice A T Crawford, killed in action W N Legrett, vice E L E Waltenhal, seconded G H Malloch, vice F A Twiss, seconded C E Inglis, vice H G Brett, seconded J E S Brind, vice E M B Rathven, promoted; A H W Heyer vice H J W Farrell, promoted J F Thompson-Pegge, vice G A Fitz Gerald, promoted P L Spicer, vice W Thwaites, promoted R W P Campbell, vice B D H Smithett, superseded for absence without leave J G B Allardyce, vice W B H Sandys, promoted W H Norton, vice W A Matthews, promoted; G S Cameron, vice L D Fraser, promoted; J W Scott,

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It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

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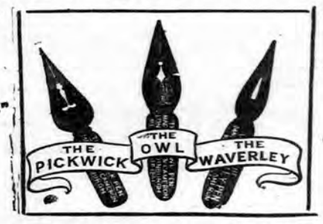

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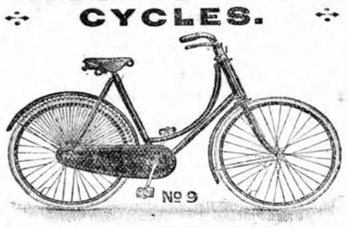

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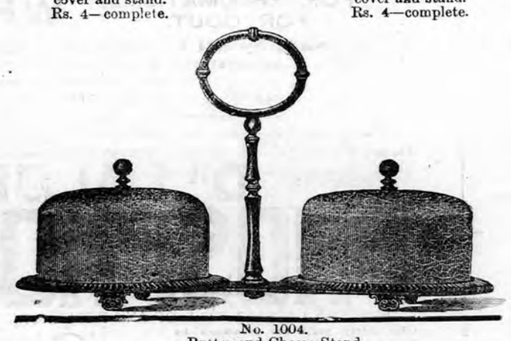

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